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THE SENTINEL.

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INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

JERMAIN & BRIGHTMAN,
Publishers and Proprietors.

E. D. JERMAIN ..... Editor. H. H. BRIGHTMAN

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 10, 1860

To the Public.

THE SENTINEL, having doubled the circulation IN THE CITY, and more than doubled it OUT OF, by any other paper ever, renders it for the cheapest and most desirable medium in Milwaukee for all classes of Advertisements.

EVERY BUSINESS MAN who consults his own interest, will avail himself of the columns of THE DAILY SENTINEL,—especially when he can do so at the same prices charged by other papers, and secure more than double the advantage of circulation.

This is no boast, but EVERY WORD TRUE.

To Mail Subscribers.

THE FIGURES on the Printed Address indicate the time to which you have paid. For instance: 26Ap61, means paid to the 26th of April, 1861. Subscribers will please examine these labels, as by doing so they will be always posted, and, if they wish to, can renew before the time to which they have paid expires, or detect any error we may make in giving credit, and have the same rectified at once.

☞ We always call subscriptions when the time paid for has run out—and no paper is sent unless the money accompanies the order.

JERMAIN & BRIGHTMAN.

☞ For Telegraph, &c., see Fourth Page. ☜

News Digest.

The holding of the recent Democratic Convention at Charleston did not prove as great a source of profit to the Charlestonians as at first anticipated. Indeed, if our telegraphic accounts are true, and we see no good reason to doubt them, the number of chattels who took advantage of the presence of so large a body of strangers and the consequent confusion, to escape from bondage, was quite respectable, and must have proved a source of no small annoyance and expense to the owners of plantations in the neighborhood.

The "Old Gentlemen" met in Convention, at Baltimore, yesterday, to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President, and after spending the day in idle talk, adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at Savannah on Tuesday evening, to endorse the course of the Seceders from the Charleston Convention.

The Japanese Embassy arrived at New York last evening, in the frigate *Roanoke*.

A fire at New Orleans, yesterday, destroyed ten buildings, valued at $60,000.

Milwaukee Ahead!

In our annual Review of the Trade and Commerce of this city, we alluded to the fact that Milwaukee was gaining rapidly upon Chicago as a wheat market, and predicted that in the articles of wheat and flour we should soon take the lead. The receipts at the two cities since the 1st of January indicate that the present year will see our prediction fully verified. In flour, Chicago, thus far beats us slightly, but in wheat Milwaukee takes the lead handsomely, as will be seen by the annexed statement of the comparitive receipts last week, and since the beginning of the year:

	Last week. Wheat, bus.	Since Jan. 1. wheat, bus.
Received at Milwaukee	210,342	1,048,982
" " Chicago	191,931	685,872
Difference	18,362	363,110

Milwaukee *three hundred and fifty-eight thousand ahead!*

Opinion of the Organ of the Charleston Convention.

Whatever else may be affirmed or denied of the late National Democratic Convention at Charleston, it must certainly be acknowledged that the partizans of the squatter sovereignty candidate *failed so fatally* that it must seem to be a natural resource in themselves to make trial of some other man who will be acceptable to the Democratic States. By the common and obvious means of information any man may satisfy himself that Mr. Douglas cannot possibly overcome the opposition which is made to him by the Democracy of those States whose electoral votes in November will *certainly* be cast for a Democrat. Convention with such a fact as this can only end in his political ruin.—*Washington Constitution.*

This is the administration *ultimatum*, proclaimed to the faithful, through the columns of the "official" organ. The crusade against DOUGLAS and "Squatter Sovereignty," is to be maintained to the bitter end. The Administration mean mischief, and nothing will be left undone, by the "powers that be," to "crush out" DOUGLAS and his followers, and concentrating the party strength upon some candidate, more acceptable to the South and less objectionable to the "National" Democracy.

Death of George Griffin, Esq.

The New York papers contain obituaries of GEORGE GRIFFIN, Esq., the *Nestor* of the New York Bar, who died in that city on the morning of the 6th. He was an active member of the bar of that city, in the full height of practice for *just half a century*. Few lawyers of his day achieved greater triumphs at the bar, his fame as an advocate being coextensive with the legal history of the country. Some of his eloquent jury speeches have been enrolled among those specimens of American eloquence which are daily declaimed by students in our Academies and Colleges as specimens of impassioned eloquence. It will be conceded by the bar, and by all familiar with his legal character, that he was an indefatigable student, a thorough commercial lawyer, an eloquent advocate, and a most faithful and zealous guardian of the interests of his clients.

SEVENTY ACRES PLOUGHED BY STEAM.—The *Prairie Farmer* has an account of the working of the new steam plough of Mr. WATERS, which the editor has seen in operation in Minooka, Grundy County. It turns over six furrows, nine feet in width, at the same time, and in seventy-two minutes, including stops, it ploughed rather more than two acres and a half. The whole cost of running the machine is estimated at nine dollars.—About seventy-five acres had been turned over when the account was written, and the inventor had just commenced a still larger job. It is not pretended that the invention is perfect, but the editor thinks a decided advance has been made towards a practical solution of the problem, of ploughing our prairies by steam.

Correspondence of the Sentinel.

NEENAH, WIS., May 8, 1860.

MR. EDITOR:—There are hundreds from this part of the State who are anxious to attend the Convention at Chicago, and stop over Monday night in Milwaukee, provided they can do so by paying half-fare on the the Railroads; but I am quite certain that very few will be inclined to go and pay full fare both ways. Yours, &c.,

FOX RIVER.

PERSONAL.—We learn that Mr. JOHN FAYEL, for a time foreman of the DAILY SENTINEL, has again become joint editor and proprietor of the Northern New York *Journal* at Watertown. Mr. FAYEL is a vigorous and accomplished writer, and will again do good service in the Republican cause in the Empire State. His friends there will be glad to learn that his health has so far improved as since of his return to his editorial duties. The *Journal* has been enlarged and put in a new dress.

THE MONROE SENTINEL says that Mr. ALDRIDGE, late Musical Director of the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, is temporarily stopping at Monroe, and has been solicited to lecture before the citizens of that place.

A FEARFUL STORM OF ICE.—The Kansas papers come to us with long accounts of a fearful hail or ice storm which took place in the town of Leroy recently. Windows were demolished, clapboards torn off, live stock killed, and the balls of ice, in some instances, passing entirely through the roofs of houses. A correspondent of the Neosho Valley *Register* says that he picked up a number of chunks of ice weighing over a pound.

DAMAGE BY FLOOD.—The New Lisbon *Republican* informs us that the recent rains have already done some damage. The saw mill at the village of Orange, was undermined—by the rapid rise of the Little Lemonweir river, on Friday last—and is partly down. The machinery was saved, but the damage is considerable.

FIRE.—The steam saw mill at New Lisbon, owned by Mrs. SHAFFER, was burned on Wednesday of last week. The ruins burned until Friday, when the wind changed, and blew the fire into a pile of lumber, making the "damage complete." Loss $1,200,

DRUNKENNESS IN WINE-GROWING COUNTRIES.—In Europe you see so many things which seem strange to an American. Take the use of wine. If I am right, the Europeans consume about 6,500,000,000 gallons of wine. In France leave out of account the pasture land which is not ploughed, and the forests, of the actual arable land one-third is devoted to the culture of the grape. Yet there are immense districts where no wine can be raised at all. I see it stated that the government returns make it appear that the people of France drink 50,000,000 gallons of wine, and the calculation is that the amount is not much less than 1,000,000,000! Yet I don't believe in the year 1859, there was so much drunkenness among the 89,000,000 people of France as among the 3,000,000 Yankees in New England!

I have been four months at Rome; there are wine shops everywhere; I am out doors from three to six hours a day, and I have never yet seen a man drunk; now and then one is merry, never intoxicated. The Romans, Italians, French, &c., are quite temperate; they drink their weak wine with water, and when they take liquors, it is only a little glass at a time (which does not make a spoonful.) I don't believe there's a bar in all Italy where men step up and drink rum and water, gin and water, &c. Excessive drinking is not to the taste of the people. In the north of Europe, and even in Switzerland, it is not so. The English, without help from the Irish and Scotch, drink about 600 or 700,000,000 gallons of beer every year, not to speak of the wine, spirits, &c., they take to wash it down withal. There is drunkenness. So you find it in Scandinavia, in Holland, in North Germany.

How do you think the Americans will settle the question? Certainly not by taking merely to water, tea, coffee, &c. We shall have more beer, perhaps, return to the making of cider, and certainly plant vines where they will grow. Drunkenness is such a monstrous and ghastly evil, I would do almost anything to get rid of it. But I sometimes think we have taken the wrong track. I am glad to see the license law introduced to the New York Legislature, and think it will do more good than our New England scheme of prohibition by force.—*Letter from Theodore Parker.*

THE SILVER MINES IN JACKSON COUNTY.—L. R. GEORGE, writing from Alma, Jackson county, to the New Lisbon *Republican*, in reference to the silver mines, says:

"There is no doubt, in my mind, that there are large veins of pure silver deposited in these mountains, and I have sufficient proof that we are near them—so much so, that we are determined to push the work of drifting with vigor as fast as our means will permit.

I will send you some specimens, that you can keep in the office, which will be conclusive evidence that this is no humbug, but that there is both gold and silver here, and that all that is wanted is capital and energy to obtain it in large quantities. The company now formed here, and known as the "Silver Mining Company," are men that have means and are made of that kind of stuff and disposition that knows no stopping place short of success, where there is any chance of obtaining the object they are in search of, and the prospects here are flattering indeed.

"The Company consists of ten members; they have chosen a President, Secretary, Treasurer and three Directors; they have secured the bluff that they are at work on, and are ready to let or sell claims to any that wish to dig, at moderate terms. Apply for claims at their office, two miles north of Pole Grove Post Office, Alma, Jackson county.

"A newspaper is about to be printed here, called the *Silver Miner*, giving a fair representation of the mining and other local news of this valley. All wishing to hear from the mines in this county will do well to obtain a copy, as it will give accurate descriptions of all the bluffs containing the mineral."

THREE LITTLE BOYS SENT TO STATE PRISON.—During the past month, three little boys have been convicted and sent to State Prison from Milwaukee, one of whom does not appear to be over eight or nine years of age. We confess we cannot understand the principle upon which sentences to State Prison have been inflicted upon these children.—They are certainly too young to be legally responsible for any criminal acts they may have committed. It shows, however, the importance of an early completion of the State Reform School, for the reception of these parentless, friendless juvenile offenders. There certainly is no justice or humanity in sending them here, and we sincerely hope that the repetition of such a sentence may never again be inflicted upon the community. We do not assume to blame the executors of the law, but question whether the amount of crime these children can commit, will justify the infliction, at so early an age, of an infamous sentence.—*Euen's City Prison Item.*

DAMAGES FOR DRIVING A MAN OUT OF TOWN.—We stated some days ago that Dr. Byam had been notified by some of the citizens of Mount Vernon, in Dane county, to leave the place. The difficulty grew out of long business complications and misunderstandings hard to be explained. He left without awaiting any attempt at violence, and went to Madison and sued them for damages. The trial came of in a day or two, and Thursday the jury brought in a verdict of $330, which carries cost.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—The Portage City *Record* says: "S. L. CORBIN, the late Express Agent at this place, mysteriously disappeared from this city last week and has not since been heard from. As he was known to have considerable money, it is feared that foul play may have been practiced. His friends are extremely anxious to hear from him."

Mr. A. BABBITT was very severely injured last week, by being thrown under the balance wheel of a planing machine shop. He was lifting at the wheel for some purpose, when the boy let the steam on. Mr. Babbitt was badly injured on one side, and his shoulder blade partially crushed. His condition is as comfortable, we understand, as could be expected.—*State Rights, Monroe, Green County.*

SUMMING UP.—The Detroit *Daily Advertiser* heads its final despatches from Charleston, as follows:

"THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION—DOUGLAS IN CHANCERY—THE ROPES CUT AND THE FIGHT INTERRUPTED—A DRAWN BATTLE DECIDED—ANOTHER MILL TO COME OFF AT PLUG UGLY TOWN, JUNE 18TH."

Later from Havana

NEW YORK, May 8—3 P. M.

The steamer Quaker City brings Havana dates of the 5th.

The steamer Goatzacoatco, from Charleston, arrived at Havana on the 4th. She reports speaking, the day previous, off Carris Reef, the steam frigate Roanoke, with the Japanese embassy

Sugar firm.

Escape of a Fugitive Slave.

BOSTON, May 9—3 P. M.

The Atlas & Bee of this morning states that a fugitive slave named Morris, belonging to the estate of Thomas Dixon, of Georgia, smuggled himself to Boston in the steamer S. R. Spaulding, and at once left for Canada.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 8.

The Federal Court Grand Jury has found true bills against Thos. A. L. Lamar, Carry W. Giles, J. W. Midland and Wm. Hales, for the rescue of Captain Farnham from the jail.

There was a large and enthusiastic meeting to-night, to approve of the course of the Southern delegates at Charleston.

THE CITY.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad Trains, and Hour of Closing Mails.

MILWAUKEE & CHICAGO.

Depart.	*Arrive.*	*Mails Close.*
10:15 A. M.	1:15 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
8:15 P. M.	12:30 A. M.	9:30 P. M.
5:15 A. M. Mixed train to Kenosha.		

MILWAUKEE & MINNESOTA.

1:30 A. M.	9:30 A. M.	9:00 P. M.
1:55 P. M.	2:35 A. M.	12:30 P. M.

MILWAUKEE & MISSISSIPPI.

10:45 A. M.	11:45 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
4:00 P. M.	4:00 A. M.	5:15 P. M.
11:00 P. M.	5:30 P. M.	9:00 P. M.

MILWAUKEE & HORICON.

1:45 A. M.	9:50 A. M.	9:00 P. M.
1:55 P. M.	2:35 P. M.	12:30 P. M.

MILWAUKEE, WATERTOWN & BARABOO VALLEY.

4:15 P. M.	12:50 A. M.	3:30 P. M.

DETROIT & MILWAUKEE.

5:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.	
4:00 P. M.	10:30 P. M.	

Departure of Steamers.

FOR COLLINGWOOD.

The Collingwood Line of screw steamers leave—one each day—from Dousman's dock, foot of East Water Street, connecting at Collingwood with cars from the East.

FOR BUFFALO.

Screw steamers, with good accommodations, leave the different transportation docks every day, for Buffalo.

FOR PORT WASHINGTON, &C.

The steamer *Gazelle* leaves Olmsted's dock, every morning at 8 o'clock, for Port Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc and Two Rivers.

FOR GREEN BAY.

The screw steamer *Ogontz* makes weekly trips to the above port, starting from Olmsted's dock.

A CENTRAL NORMAL SCHOOL.—The resolution introduced in the Board of Aldermen, on Monday night last, recommending the Board of School Commissioners to close the Seventh and Second Ward High Schools, and organize a Central Normal School to be located wherever the School Board shall deem best, &c., is not so disinterested a move towards retrenchment as would appear at first sight. The whole thing seems to have emanated from the fertile brain of the Principal of the Second Ward School, who introduced himself before the committee appointed by the School Board to attend to this matter, and advocated its claims. We are not sure that the resolution, introduced and passed on Monday evening, was not written by this gentleman. We have yet to learn in what respect the city will be benefitted by the establishment of a Central Normal School, with the late Principal of the Second Ward High School at the head of it. At all events, if the Board acts at all in this matter, we hope it will ignore the efforts of the gentleman we have alluded to, and consult rather the wishes of the city.

The proposition to throw the two High Schools open to the patronage of the respective Wards, would seem to be a fair way to test the necessity of them.

REES' BLOCK.—This magnificent block, recently completed on West Water Street, consisting of nine first class stores is now occupied by some of the most extensive wholesale merchants in our city. All but one store, in the South end of the block, are taken, and we understand that several applications for that have been refused, the owner wishing to have the entire block occupied by wholesale dealers. The great advantage this block possesses over similar buildings on the east side is its superior dock room and spacious cellars—two important considerations in carrying on a large business. All the heavy goods can be handled in the rear, thus obviating the necessity of continually blockading the side walk, and whenever it shall be needed there is dock room enough for half a dozen vessels or steamers to discharge their cargoes at the same time.

THE DETROIT & MILWAUKEE R. R. OFFICE IN NEW YORK CITY.—It will interest our merchants and western men generally to know that the New York agency of the Great Western and Detroit & Milwaukee Railways has taken especial pains to make the office at 273 Broadway, the head quarters of merchants and business men from the North-West. All the principle papers of this and the adjoining States are kept on file, and visitors in New York from Wisconsin can hardly fail by stepping in here to meet with a friend or acquaintance. It is an excellent idea; we hope our merchants will make a note of the fact.

A MUCH NEEDED INVENTION.—An ingenious individual had invented apparatus to ring our fire bells, by which much labor will be saved. It has only to be applied in the morning and it will keep them ringing until the next morning. The indiscriminate character of the alarms produced by this little machine warrants us in saying it will receive the earliest attention of the Common Council. It will ring the bells continuously *whether there is a fire or not.* Thus saving an immense deal of labor for somebody.

INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE.—It will be seen from our advertising columns that Messrs. S. M. OGDEN and A. F. CLARKE have entered into partnership for the transaction of the Insurance and Real Estate business, and have opened an office, for that purpose, on Michigan street, in the basement of the Newhall House. Both gentlemen are so well and favorably known to our citizens that it would be waste of words to commend them to the confidence and patronage of the public.

PERSONAL.—We had the pleasure of a call, yesterday afternoon, from our old friend GEORGE DAWSON, associate editor of the Albany Evening *Journal*. Mr. DAWSON is on a flying trip through our State; leaving here last evening for La Crosse and expecting to reach Chicago, on his return, by Saturday. He was greatly pleased with the appearance of Milwaukee, which he saw yesterday for the first time.

BLAKE'S NEW ESTABLISHMENT.—Mr. LEWIS BLAKE yesterday took formal possession of his new and splendid store on Main street, adjoining YOUNG'S Block. This millinery establishment will now compare with any in the West.

Mr. CROSS is taking out the front of the store lately occupied by Mr. BLAKE and otherwise refitting it for occupancy by DURTON.

A CHARLESTON RELIC.—A "Gallery Ticket" of admission to the Charleston Convention, signed by D. A. SMALLEY, Chairman, and C. L. VALLANDIGHAM, Secretary, has been left at our *sanctum*, for the inspection of the curious. It will be sold *cheap*, the owner having no further use for it, and deriving little profit, or pleasure from its possession, while he held it. Who bids?

THE THANKS of the community are due to BROCKWAY, who is not only the Aquarius to wet down the dust, but the Hercules who cleans out our streets when there is no one else to do it. Here's to BROCKWAY! Let the people applaud, and all respectable pedestrians eliminate a stupendous "tiger."

C. WALL, the great land operator and land agent, says he has had left with him to sell or exchange for city property a most beautiful farm of 40 acres, highly cultivated, and a superior house with twenty rooms, only two miles from city on Lake shore.

BROOK-TROUT.—We are indebted to that model conductor, GRENLEY, of the Milwaukee & Minnesota Railroad, for a mess of trout, caught near Sparta, in the La Crosse Valley. The trout were in excellent order and had ample justice done them.

WE ARE INDEBTED TO BANFORD & BALDWIN for New York papers ahead of mail.

A Fragment of Real Life.

We were yesterday told a singular story exemplifying the power of paternal affection, which we cannot refrain from laying before our readers. For the truth of what we state we will vouch, the circumstances having been given us by a gentleman acquainted with all the facts and whose name is a sufficient guarantee of the correctness of the information:

In the Spring of 1858 a young man whom we will call C——, left his home in Philadelphia and started West with sanguine expectations of bettering his condition. C——'s father was then a boss mason, supporting a large family in Philadelphia; an exemplary man, who had reared his sons and daughters with much sacrifice to himself. C—— was the oldest, and on leaving his home received not only a parental blessing and a volume of good advice, but a round sum of the father's heard earned money to help him on in the world.

C—— went first to St. Louis, and, unfortunately, made the acquaintance of a dissolute companion, who initiated him into a phaze of fast life, to which he had hitherto been a stranger. C—— informed his associate that his intention was to secure some land in Kansas and it is not surprising that he found himself one morning entirely destitute of money, his last dollar having been abstracted from his pockets at night.

In this condition he wrote a plausable letter home, stating that he had been robbed, &c., and solicited farther aid from his father to take him to St. Joseph. By return of mail the money came, accompanied with fresh advice to shun evil company; to act honestly and openly and by all means to get employment. C—— shortly after set out for St. Joseph, bearing a letter of introduction to a gentleman of some influence in that place, and was fortunate enough to secure a promising situation in a wholesale house as clerk. He stayed in this place just six months, when by some chance he made the acquaintance of a company of strolling theatrical people, among whom was a woman of some charms. Here he stranded again, and in an evil hour he threw up his business and started off up the Missouri with this vagabondising crowd. At Council Bluffs they failed to pay expenses and from sheer force of circumstances disbanded, and C—— was thrown upon his own resources. But every attempt to earn a living failed and he was again compelled to write to the father for aid. It was not refused. The old gentleman intimated that he was depriving himself and family of the money, but that it was cheerfully given in the hope that his boy would ultimately succeed through its help in establishing himself in an honest business.

With this money he went to Fort Dodge, Iowa, to enter some land, contrary to the advice of his father. He was unexpectedly fortunate in pre-empting a quarter section, and in selling it at an advance, and elated with his success, determined to try again—but the next venture in the land business proved a blank, and with a tract of desert on his hands, he went back to Council Bluffs, and engaged as a common deck hand on a steamer bound down to St. Louis. On the way he was taken sick with the billious fever, and was left at a settlement on the river to recover. Having a robust constitution, he did recover, and found his way back to St. Joseph, where he again encountered his former female advisor, and in a moment of blind passion, or partial intoxication, married her. There was another party at home deeply interested in this last act, who was not of his family, but we forbear dwelling upon the fact, as the narrative is sufficiently romantic without it. His evil fortune did not culminate here. We next hear of him being arrested in St. Louis for keeping a disorderly house.

The publication of his name brought him in contact with an old friend of his father's to whom he related all his wanderings—and by whom they were faithfully transmitted to the old man at home. Forthwith there came another long letter—but not a word of upbraiding. Naught but the pious sorrow of a father and the same offer of affection and material aid if he (the son) would repent and make a manly effort to do right. In return, C——, wrote a feeling answer, brimful of penitence and sorrow, and redundant with promises of reformation. Again the father forwarded money—borrowed this time—and again we hear of the young man starting in business at Alton, Illinois. But evil habits once formed are not easily broken off. C—— had learned to drink and to gamble—and the friends that he might have retained in his new home deserted him gradually. But during all this time he kept writing false letters to his father, with hypocritical assurances of determined virtue—even while he was drifting away into profligacy and ruin.—Having accumulated debts which he could not pay—having lost all his friends, he managed, after a years residence in Alton, to raise sufficient funds to start for Chicago.

Here he hung about the lowest brothels, pawned all his clothing but what was on his back, and when reduced to the last extremity wrote once more to his father. Once again the old man sent him money, with a positive assurance that it would be the last, and that he should come home with it where he still had friends who were able to help him. Instead of doing this, the young man came to Milwaukee—and many of our citizens in reading this will remember the forlorn individual who applied to them for assistance.

On Friday night of last week C—— encountered his father on Walker's Point bridge. What kind of a meeting it was may be conceived. We have no room to dilate upon the circumstance. That father had come in search of his son, and had found him. It is enough for us to state that the three went East the next day, and our informant says the hardest blow awaits the young man when he reaches home—where a young heart has been wrung by his conduct.

MAGAZINE OF SCIENCE.—A pamphlet of 16 pages has been laid upon our table with the above title. It is a neat and well printed document and contains several articles of more than ordinary merit.

The Editor and Publisher, Mr. JOHN WHITE, a citizen of this city, makes the following announcement on the last page:

"The design of publishing a work of this description has for some time been cherished by the publisher, who has been collecting the materials of it for the last twenty-five years. These materials he has stored in his memory, and, being familiar from childhood with the use of printing types, he has no occasion for writing out his copy for the compositor, but has only to take his position at the compositor's stand and set up the types. Thus while he is imparting to others the results of what he has acquired, he is at the same time engaged in the daily occupation which he has followed from his youth up, and at which he would be happy to continue to the end of his earthly career, furnishing each week an acceptable number of the MAGAZINE OF SCIENCE.

SALE OF STANDARD BOOKS.—CALEB WALL will sell to-night a rare assortment of standard books, comprising all the poets, histories, essays, biographies and travels. The works will be sold for whatever they will bring. This is a rare chance for book worms.

WEBB'S THEATRE.—"Camille" will be repeated to-night, to be followed by the musical burletta of the "Swiss Swains or the Mountain Lovers."

[Original.]

ANGELINE.

BY H. W. BELFAST.

A tender link in that bright chain
Of precious souls, who fan love's flame.
That sweetly round our hearth doth reign,
By death ties riven.

As with the Summer's sweetest flowers,
With her died many happy hours,
Illumed with those eternal powers,
Known but in Heaven.

O Lord! what joy the thought implies—
That this sweet dove from you bright skies,
Where realms of light in glory rise,
Thy hand had given,

To win our souls by love divine,
To wean them through an angel's shrine,
From wordly love, to joys of thine,
Ne'er to be riven.

Thus oft grief dims our worldly eyes
For angels—sent from you bright skies
To win our souls, and link their prize
To hosts forgiven.

MILWAUKEE, May 8, 1860.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SENTINEL:—Rev. Dr. ISIDOR KALLISH left our city last week for his new residence in New York City.—Milwaukee, and the Jewish community foremost, loses a man of distinction and great reputation in literature. He was always considered as the best expounder of Oriental languages. The learned gentleman was one of the only three on this globe who were able to decipher the Phenician scriptures found in Zidon, Palestine, and was acknowledged as such by the Cyron Historical Society in London. His "Guide" is a work which received the honor to be called on authority for Biblical questions. As a German poet he is well known, and as he is shortly to publish a collection of his poems, we hope he will be well supported and meet a good success. May another city, in better pecuniary circumstances, acknowledge our loss by giving him a support, and afford him a greater sphere of action, so that he may never be in trouble as to his earning a living.

L.

MUNICIPAL COURT.—In the case of the State against J. H. LEWIS, Judge MALLORY decided that he could not grant a change of venue. The case comes on this morning at 9 o'clock.

WM. JEFFERSON, disorderly; plead not guilty, and continued to May 11, 1860.

AUGUSTA BRAND, assault and battery; Case held open, and defendant remanded to jail.

In the case of the State against E. L'H. GARDINER, for embezzlement, &c, Captain WALLACE signed bail bonds yesterday afternoon, to the amount of $5,000. He did so now, for the reason that he was intending to leave the city in a few days. There is $3,000 additional bail yet to be given, before the prisoner can be released on his recognizance.

THE NEWHALL HOUSE.—Miss M. A. BAKER, the "Blind Poetess," who, with her sister, has been spending some days at the Newhall House, sends us a note, expressing, in very warm terms, her grateful acknowledgements for the courtesy and hospitality of the proprietors, who declined to receive any pay, and for the kind and universal attentions of the Clerks, Messrs. BALDWIN and BROWN. We can readily credit all she says in behalf of the Newhall House and its managers.

BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.—A special meeting of the Board of School Commissioners will be held at their rooms *this* (Thursday) evening, at half-past 7 o'clock, to decide upon the recommendation of the Common Council, as to closing the High Schools, and to consider sundry propositions for reducing the expenditures for school purposes.

FOR THE EAST.—The splendid upper cabin screw steamer *Mendota*, Capt. CROSBY, leaves the Milwaukee & Mississippi R. R. Dock this (Thursday) evening at 8 o'clock, for Buffalo and intermediate ports. For passage, apply at the office, foot of East Water street. GRIFFIN & FLINT, Agents.

WALL expects to have a large dry goods sale on Wednesday next, May 16, consisting of a great variety and assortment, worth several thousand dollars. Due notice will be given, with a description of goods.

ST. ANDREWS SOCIETY.—The quarterly meeting of the St. Andrews Society, of the city of Milwaukee, will be held in the office of the Phœnix Insurance Company, this evening at 8 o'clock.

JOHN PORTEOUS, Secretary.

THIS (Thursday) morning, May 10th C. WALL will sell all the furniture in the house of Mr. T. W. ROBERTS, No. 81 Van Buren street.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—The Mill on the Floss, by the author of "Adam Bede;" Woman, by Mitchell; Eclectic for May, 1860; Godey's Magazine for May; Peterson's Magazine, June, 1860; Ladies' Repository for May; Illustrated London News, April 21, containing a fine colored engraving; Yankee Notions for June; Tunis' R. R. Guide for May, 1860. Newspapers and Periodicals daily received in advance of the mails.

oct27'58dly W. E. TUNIS & CO'S.

ROAD WARRANTS,

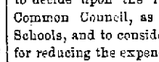
JUST PRINTED, with Overseer's Return attached, at this Office. Orders from the country promptly attended to. Address JERMAIN & BRIGHTMAN, Publishers of Milwaukee Sentinel.

ap27d,t-w&w1m

EDWARD P. ALLIS,

LAND AND LOAN AGENT
OFFICE UNDER STATE BANK,
ON EAST WATER STREET.

REUNION.



MINER & FARIES have again formed a partnership for the practice of Dentistry in all its branches.

Office No. 21 Wisconsin Street. G. B. MINER, R. J. FARIES.

Milwaukee Feb. 13th, 1860. feb13'217dawly1stpp

Western Union and Wisconsin State Telegraph

Office—Free Democrat Block, Milwaukee.

CONNECTIONS with all lines East. The Wisconsin State Lines run from Milwaukee to La Crosse, Fond du Lac and Waupun, on railroad routes. Also, from Milwaukee to Janesville, Madison, Watertown and Prairie du Chien. Stations at all important intermediate points.

☞ Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

my1st'58dtf-1stpp A. WELLER, Agent.

☞ BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, cleansing, curling, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies try it. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers.

mar15'57d6m

☞ DRS. JULIAN & EDWARDS, Privat Physicians, Office, 184 Main street, Milwaukee, Wis.

my3'57d1y

E. TOWNSEND MIX,

ARCHITECT.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FURNISHED, and Buildings superintended on reasonable terms. Office on corner of East Water and Wisconsin streets, in Ludington's Block.

jan21'58d1y

MARRIED:

At Williamstown, Mass., on the 26th of April, by the Rev. A. BULLARD, IRA T. HAYT, of this city, to Miss SUSAN E. STONE, of Williamstown.

In Burlington, on Wednesday, the second day of May, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. P. C. Pettibone, Judge J. O. CULVER, Assistant Attorney General, of Madison, and Miss MINNIE BLESS, of Burlington.

So the Judge is caught at last, and we shall now expect to see emanating from his prolific pen, some very able articles on "Domestic Economy," "The Enjoyments of Married Life," &c. If he was "Long-a-Coming" this time, he was not very long-a-going, for the ceremony was performed at 11 o'clock A. M., and the happy pair immediately started for Madison, where the Judge had a house in readiness, in which to cage his prize.—*Burlington (Wis.) Gazette.*

To-Day's Advertisements.

WANTED.

A GOOD SERVANT GIRL, WHO CAN do washing, ironing and general housework, at 284 Main street. my710'06d2t

J. W. LEDYARD,

Grocer & Wine Dealer,

OFFERS FOR SALE AT

LOWEST CASH PRICES,

Every article in the Grocery & Provision Line required by Families.

TOGETHER WITH A LARGE STOCK of

FINE LIQUORS,

For medicinal and Table use. Choice old Brandies, Finest Sherries, Ports, &c. All *Purchased from Bond and Warranted Pure.*

CHOICE HAVANA SEGARS.

English Pickles, Sauces, Condiments, &c., from CROSSE & BLACKWELL.

Agents for

SANDS' CELEBRATED CREAM ALES.

☞ Orders for anything in my line will meet with prompt attention.

J. W. LEDYARD,
Grocer & Wine Dealer,
161 East Water street.

ap10

Phœnix Insurance Company,

HARTFORD, CONN.

Cash Assets over Half a Million of Dollars.
Its success unparalleled in the annals of Insurance.

CHANGE OF OFFICE.

THE MILWAUKEE AGENCY OF THIS reliable and popular company having been transferred from W. Henry Scotland, is now under the control of James Ayars, Jr., who will furnish reliable indemnity to insurers, at rates commensurate with the hazard of the risk

JAMES AYARS, JR., Agent,
S. E. Cor. of Main and Wisconsin sts.

my10'60d1w

Insurance & Real Estate Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE ASSOCIATED themselves together under the firm of

OGDEN & CLARKE,

And solicit a portion of the public patronage.

For sale of the following Companies represented, we refer to our card in another column.

Parties having property to sell at

Prices to Suit the Times,

are requested to leave us a list.

MORTGAGES BOUGHT AND SOLD,

AND LOANS NEGOTIATED

On Real Estate Security.

☞ Office on Michigan St., under the Newhall House.

S. M. OGDEN, A. F. CLARKE.

Milwaukee, May 10, 1860. my10'56d3m

FIRE INSURANCE.

Agency of Ogden & Clarke.

Office in Michigan st., under the Newhall House.

WE ARE PREPARED TO TAKE Risks and issue policies in the following named Eastern Insurance Companies, all well known in the community, and we ask for them a share of the public patronage:

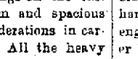
SPRINGFIELD FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO., Cash Capital and Surplus	$437,000
MASSASOIT INSURANCE COMPANY, Springfield, Mass. Cash Capital and Surplus	$225,000
CONNECTICUT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Hartford, Conn. Cash Capital and Surplus	$213,000
MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, Of Hartford, Conn. Cash Capital and Surplus	244,000

☞ Policies issued without delay, and at as LOW Rates as in other first class Companies.

S. M. OGDEN Agent. OGDEN & CLARKE.

my10

For Green Bay and Intermediate Ports



THE SPLENDID PROPELLER Wabash Valley, Captain DOUGLASS, will make weekly trips to above Ports, leaving my Dock every Wednesday evening, at 6 o'clock.

my9'60d2tf R. OLMSTED, Agent.

NEW STOCK

OF

MILLINERY GOODS!

NOW OPENING AT 19 WISCONSIN Street, a choice selection of Ribbons, Flowers, Straw and Silk Hats, Laces, Embroideries, Bonnet Silks, a variety of Trimming goods. Will be sold cheap at Wholesale or Retail.

L. A. LEE.

19 Wisconsin st., just above Van Cott's.

my8'60d2w

CAUTION.

THE PUBLIC IS WARNED AGAINST negotiating Warehouse Receipts on wheat, fraudulently obtained at Ripon, by W. Lacy, for his and Charles Lee's benefit, on which wheat is held by the City of Berlin, Oneida Bank.

Milwaukee, May 3, 1860. EDWIN KELLOGG, Cashier.

my8'60d1t

CAUTION.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED from buying certain Warehouse Receipts, issued to C. Lacy, dated May 5th, 1860, and numbered as follows, to-wit: Nos. 867, 693, 693, 694, 695, 696, 701, 703. As I have had the wheat for which they were issued attached in the hands of said Lacy.

Milwaukee, May 7th, 1860. WILLIAM HOBKIRK.

my7'60d1w Cashier of the Corn Exchange Bank.

MRS. LEWIS BLAKE

WILL HAVE HER

Spring and Summer Opening!

THURSDAY, MAY 10,

At their New and Elegant Store,

NO. 284 MAIN STREET.

☞ Ladies are respectfully invited to call.

ap12'57dawly

BAYLEY & GREENSLADE

HAVE REMOVED THEIR

Iron and Railing Works

—TO—

MAIN STREET,

One Block South Newhall House.

my3'60d1y

REMOVAL.

SAML. M. OGDEN HAS REMOVED HIS Office to Michigan street, under the Newhall House, where he will hereafter conduct the Real Estate and Insurance business, on his own account.

my8'60d2w

Real Estate & Insurance Agency.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED a Partnership under the style of

ALLIS & McGREGOR,

For the transaction of a general

Land, Loan and Insurance Business.

We shall pay particular attention to the purchase and sale of CITY AND COUNTY PROPERTY, BONDS AND MORTGAGES, NOTES, STOCKS AND SECURITIES generally.

Also, the lending and borrowing of money, the payment of TAXES, and the making of collections throughout the State.

We are agents for some of the most substantial Insurance Companies, and are prepared to do business on favorable terms.

We are also prepared to do conveyancing in all its branches, and shall faithfully attend to all business entrusted to us.

OFFICE on East Water Street, under the State Bank.

EDWARD P. ALLIS. JOHN P. MCGREGOR.

my7'60d1tf

BOURBON WHISKEY BITTERS.

THESE POPULAR BITTERS POSSESS all the nourishing and invigorating

THE SENTINEL.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY & WEEKLY

RUFUS KING, EDITOR.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 10, 1860.

Why the Cincinnati Platform did not Answer.

The DOUGLAS oracles are bitterly denouncing the Southern Seceders from the Charleston Convention, for refusing to be content, in 1860, with the platform which they accepted in 1856. The *News* of yesterday says:

"The Cincinnati platform, pure and simple, was good enough for these seceders in 1856, and would be all that is necessary now, were it not that in full of Senator Douglas, it becomes necessary for them to interpolate in it doctrines, as repugnant to their own good sense—if they had the manhood to own it—as they are to the majority of the intelligent party everywhere—North as well as South."

The *News* does not state the case fairly.—It was not to the Cincinnati Platform, as *they* understood it, that the South objected, but to the DOUGLAS interpretation of it. Hence their demand upon the North for an *explicit* declaration of principles. The passage between SENATORS BENJAMIN and PUGH, both Democratic authorities, on Tuesday, makes this apparent. We quote from the telegraphic report of the debate:

Mr. BENJAMIN spoke at some length, asserting that the Cincinnati platform, properly construed, was sufficient. I know what circumstances was that platform offered at Charleston? It was with the understanding that it had two interpretations.

Mr. PUGH denied this.

Mr. BENJAMIN replied that it was admitted time and again in the Convention. It was avowed also that if the Convention put into it that the citizens of the South had a right to hold property in the Territories and the Legislature had no right to affect that right, that not a single Northern State could be carried. That was a fraud on the honor and faith of the Democratic party. It was known by all Democrats to go into the canvass as a platform wearing two aspects. He would enter into it like cockerel on no such platform. Let their principles be inscribed in letters of light upon their banner, and upon them let them stand or fall.

"The Cincinnati platform, pure and simple," as the *News* describes it, has "two interpretations," as Senator BENJAMIN declares; one adapted to Northern, the other to Southern latitudes. This device, as our readers know, worked well enough in 1856, but the South have no mind to sanction, a second time, so gross "a fraud on the honor and good faith of the Democratic party." If DOUGLAS was to be forced upon them as a candidate, they were determined *not* to have a DOUGLAS platform; or if the platform was unsatisfactory, they were resolved that the candidate should be acceptable to the South. And they successfully carried out their resolve.

Douglas Excommunicated.

The *Constitution*, the central organ of the "National Democracy" and the mouth-piece of the Federal Administration, has a very significant article on the result of the Charleston Convention. It thus formally reads Senator DOUGLAS out of the Presidential race:

One thing, nevertheless, seems to be very decisively determined—namely, that *the person* whose pertinacious partisans have caused all the difficulty in Charleston, cannot possibly be nominated for the Presidency as the candidate of a NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION. We need not now go into the reasons for this conclusion, which every clear-headed man must possess, whether it is agreeable to his wishes or not.

As to the future, the *Constitution* is equally positive. It bids the National Democracy be of good cheer, and make common cause against the Illinois rebel. Hear the oracle:

The idea that the great Democratic party of the country—the party which has done so much in the past and has so many bright promises in the future—is to be sacrificed to *the selfish ambition of one man*, is too absurd and preposterous to be entertained for a moment.

* * * * * * *

Let our friends everywhere be of good cheer, and with a hearty good will go to work to correct the errors and mistakes which have been brought to the very verge of ruin. Let all selfishness be rebuked, and calisthenic leading be made to hide its head in shame and mortification. The time has come when some plain, old fashioned talking must be done, and we propose to do our full part as time and occasion may demand. We pause now only to get a fuller view of the whole field and prepare for the work before us."

It is quite clear that the fight between the BUCHANAN and DOUGLAS wings of the Democratic Party, which convulsed and finally rent asunder the Charleston Convention, is to be renewed with increased fury. It is another war of "the Roses." YORK meets at Baltimore, and LANCASTER rallies at Richmond.

Graphic, if not Complimentary.

Mr J. W. GRAY, editor of the Cleveland *Plaindealer*, and one of the DOUGLAS Delegates from Ohio to the Charleston Convention, writes the following letter to his paper, under date of Sunday, April 30:

"I attempted writing you several days since, supposing we should conclude our labors and be home ere this.—But Old Hercules himself never undertook such a job as we Douglas men have undertaken, and we are going to stay until it is done and well done. On a principle that vitally interests every citizen, we have undertaken with Douglas as our representative man, to beat the South, the Administration, and the Black Republicans, world, the flesh and the devil.

We find the delegates from the South here, representing the politicians and Presidential aspirants of this region all against Douglas, and a large outside delegation representing the people who are for Douglas. We find, by actual count, five hundred and seven office holders here representing the Administration, who are paid to misrepresent public sentiment in the North, and who are also using every corrupt appliance in the gift of the Administration to defeat Mr. Douglas. Slidell and Bright have their head quarters on King St., where Bright and his Congressional Committee, and Fernando Wood, with Butler and his Boston harlots most do congregate. It is a regular brothel, full of rottenness, and will soon be full of dead men's bones."

The Administration, as the sequel shows, were too much for DOUGLAS. Nor are they content with the triumph which they won at Charleston. On the contrary, encouraged by that success, they are redoubling their efforts to finish the "Little Giant" at Baltimore, or, failing in that, to procure the nomination of another "regular Democratic" candidate for the Presidency, at Richmond.

Conflicting Calculations.

A Washington letter-writer, giving the current political gossip at the Federal Capital, thus refers to the disruption of the Charleston Convention:

Mr. Douglas' friends claim the adjournment as a victory in their favor, as the wording of the resolution indicates that full delegations will be sent from the seceding States, and it is argued that they will be selected by partisans of Mr. Douglas, thus adding forty-nine to his strength. Of course this would secure his nomination if his present adherents stand by him.

The *News* takes a similar view of the adjournment, construing it as favorable to the hopes of the Illinois Senator. On the contrary, the Madison *Argus & Democrat*, which is fast taking the lead of the Democratic organs in this State, thus expresses its decided dissent to that opinion:

We doubt, however, the soundness of such calculations. We regard the adjournment as simply out of the question, unless he will accept it as a sectional candidate, with almost a certainty of defeat.

In the case of the *Argus*, the opinion advanced is doubtless more or less influenced by their wishes. Our own judgment is, that Mr. DOUGLAS will accept the Baltimore nomination, "sectional" or not, if he can get it.

LOST LABOR.—Before the Republican State Convention was held in Virginia, the following appeared in the Richmond *Enquirer*:

ALBANY, April 22, 1860.

"*To the Editors of the Enquirer:*

"I am constrained to inform you that J. C. Underwood expects to make, at Wheeling, Va., one of his revolutionary speeches at the proposed Convention on the 2d of May.

"He has been the chief disseminator of the Helper book in the North, and hence I warn you of him.

Yours, respectfully."

The object of this informer was thwarted. The Convention was held; Mr. UNDERWOOD made a speech; but there was no disturbance or attempt to interfere with the proceedings. The Virginians are coming to their senses!

ESCAPE OF A NOTED CONVICT.—ABRAHAM N. KINGSBURY, who was convicted a few years since of robbing Gen. HALSEY, of Ithaca, of some $10,000 or $12,000 worth of jewelry, railroad bonds, &c., at Congress Hall, Saratoga, has escaped from Clinton prison. He obtained in some way a suit of plain clothes and a false moustache, and thus disguised walked boldly out of the yard, and was not missed till night.

IMMIGRATION.—An unusually strong flood of immigration has recently set in towards the United States from Europe. The steamer *City of Manchester* and five sailing vessels arrived at New York on Friday from European ports, bringing nearly two thousand passengers.

ACCIDENT AT WAUPUN.—MICHAEL TRACY was recently precipitated from the scaffolding on the prison wall, at Waupun, a distance of eighteen feet, by the giving way of the boards and though he was accompanied in the fall by an immense block of stone, singular to relate, he received no serious injury.

Preparing for the Convention.

All Chicago is busily engaged in making ready for the Republican National Convention, which assembles in that city next week. The great Wigwam, built expressly for the accommodation of the Convention and the legion of lookers-on, and capable of holding some 12,000 people, is finished and now in the hands of the ladies for appropriate decoration. From all quarters of the Union we hear of large numbers preparing to visit Chicago during the Convention. We copy the following items from the Chicago *Journal* of Tuesday:

ARRIVAL OF THE CALIFORNIA DELEGATES TO THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.—Samuel Bell, Esq., of Mariposa, and D. J. Staples, Esq., of Stockton, California, delegates to the Republican National Convention, arrived in this city this morning per the Overland route. Judge F. P. Tracy, C. Watreus, and A. A. Sargent, from the same State, are at present in Washington, but will be here this week. The remaining three delegates, who complete the list, will arrive here on Tuesday next.

THE MAINE DELEGATION TO THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.—The following letter was received this morning by the Committee of the Sons of Maine in this city:

PORTLAND, May 3, 1860.

Gentlemen:—Your favor of the 30th ult. is in hand. In reply I beg to say, that so far as we can now ascertain, there will be from 200 to 300 from Maine, including ladies. We shall send a list before the departure of the train of the 10th. The deep feeling aroused by the strange doings at Charleston, has diverted public attention, in some measure at least, from Chicago. The news to-night of their disgraceful capitulation, renders the triumph of the Republicans certain, and will add to the number of those already booked for Chicago.

The "irrepressible conflict" has swept the Democratic party from power forever, and some of those who ranked themselves as Douglas Democrats last week, are now Republicans.

I am, hastily, but very truly,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN A. POOR.

J. T. MOULTON,
S. K. DOW,
C. H. GAUBERT,
} Committee.

The express train which is to leave Portland at 8:30 p. m., on Tuesday, May 10th, will be fitted with sleeping accommodations, and furnished with a refreshment car, and will reach Chicago at 6:50 p. m. of Saturday, May 12.

AFFRAY IN WINONA.—Yesterday, says the Winona *Republican* of Wednesday last, a man named PATRICK CROWLEY, came into town from "The Ridge," with some cattle, which he wished to dispose of. At night he "put up" with a friend near the Sugar Loaf, and at an early hour retired. About ten o'clock he was rudely awakened and summoned to appear outside by a neighbor. The latter had some interest in the cattle which CROWLEY had driven off, and he had pursued him with the purpose of remonstrating. A brisk conversation sprang up between the two, which ended in a serious rencontre.—The new comer, whose name was JOHN MORAN, commenced to belabor his companion with a slung-shot, and actually struck him six times with great force, cutting CROWLEY'S head, behind the ear, open to the bone, and wounding him in a most dangerous manner. During the *melee*, CROWLEY, in self-defence, took out a knife from his pocket, and stabbed the other twice, with considerable severity, but not dangerously. At this juncture the two combatants were separated—perhaps luckily, for a double murder might have been the result. As it was, CROWLEY narrowly escaped with his life from the murderous attacks upon him with MORAN'S slung-shot. We have not learned what disposition was made of the men.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT ON THE RAILROAD.—The Rochester *Union* relates that on Wednesday, while a freight train was stopping at Albion, it was discovered that the trucks of one car were broken. A closer examination of the body of the car revealed the fact, that a hole was broken through the bottom over the truck, and that some of the freight had dropped out on the way up. The car was loaded with machinery for a paper mill, and an immense iron roller was found suspended in such a way that it would have fallen upon the trucks ere the train had gone much farther. The broken car was taken out of the train, and a number of men were sent back with a hand car to see what had been lost by the way. About one mile east of Albion they found a large iron roller lying beside the track. This roller, weighing several hundred pounds, had fallen through the car-bottom, broken the truck frame, and rolled out of the way of the wheels, and all without the knowledge of any person on the train. It was fortunate that it did not fall upon the track and throw off the cars which followed, and cause a general smash up.

THE LONDON SPECTATOR, one of the oldest and most respectable of the English weekly journals, vindicates prize-fighting with great zeal and earnestness, denouncing the "secret instigators of the police" who tried to stop it, declaring that public decorum degenerates into pharisaical affectation when it makes such an outcry about fighting and glorifying the splendid qualities shown by both combatants.

The *Saturday Review*, the organ of the most pretentious class of cultivated Englishmen writes, in a similar vein of the ring.—No respectable journal in this country has yet said a syllable in vindication of this brutality.

THE MAINE DEFALCATION.—The commissioners appointed by the Governor of Maine to settle with the defaulting State Treasurer PECK, have made their report, from which it seems that all the money due the State has been paid into the Treasury, or amply secured, except *two thousand dollars*, and that will be secured.

SPIRIT OF VIRGINIA REPUBLICANISM.—The Wheeling correspondent of the Zanesville *Courier*, writing to that paper a day or two after the late Republican Convention in that city, makes the following statement:

"This Convention, and the addresses delivered before it, demonstrate in the completest manner possible, that the principles of Republicanism have a strong foot-hold in Virginia, despite what may be said to the contrary. Every district in the State, save one, was represented in the Convention, and to show the spirit which animates the little band, as well as the advance that has been made since 1856, it may be mentioned that there was actually competition for the honors of delegateship to Chicago. Of course the strength of the party in the State is in the Western counties, but there are nevertheless scores of good, true, and earnest men in all parts of the State, ready and willing to embrace the faith which they believe will yet redeem the Old Dominion, and place her in the proud position she originally occupied among the glorious sisterhood of States. Nor were the speeches and tone of the Convention characterized by a half-way milk-and-water Opposition tone, but indicated straight out Republicanism, pure and simple. As an evidence of this fact, it may be stated that when the different distinguished men spoken of as prominently before the Chicago Convention were alluded to by the speakers, the name of Seward was invariably received with louder and more enthusiastic applause than Bates or McLean."

APROPOS DE "MARMION."—Lieut. Gen. Scott, in his poem of "Marmion," causes one of his heroes to cry: "The hand of Douglas is his own!" This demonstrates a curious anatomical fact, and is a daring bardic flight besides. What sublime boldness and originality in the assertion that the flipper of the great chieftain is absolutely his—the chieftain's—exclusive property. And this reminds us that the "hand of Douglas" is about "played out" in the Presidential Game of Goose.

Further on, the Poet speaks of "The Douglas in his Hall." Whether this may refer to the hall of the White House, or the Hall of Congress, we are not prepared to affirm. But we think that the "haul" of Douglas will prove an exceedingly "small haul." There is one more point of "Marmion" upon which we feel misty. It is this: Douglas exclaims:—"What, warder, ho!" Now we are completely in the dark, we confess, as to who Watt Warder was, or what he was to hoe; but we think we are justified in saying, that if the "Warder" in question be a custodian of the political prospects of Douglas for the approaching campaign, what he will be obliged to hoe, will turn out to be a very "hard row" indeed!—*Vanity Fair.*

Late London Gossip about the Prize-Fight.

Correspondence of the New York Herald.

LONDON, April 21, 1860.

Heenan went to the *Times* office personally to contradict the statement that he was anxious for a draw. We are informed that he had an interview with the editor.

The result of Wilkes' letter was most curious; he was inundated with letters of every description. The illustrated paper which contained the American account was returned, marked with all sorts of remarks, more forcible than elegant; many letters contained threats that if Heenan ever entered the ring again he should not leave it alive, and that they would shoot him like a dog. On the other hand, the editor of *Bell's Life* has received letters from all parts of the United Kingdom, containing remittances of an immense amount for a testimonial to Sayers.

On Friday morning the different seconds and backers of the principals met at *Bell's Life*. The reporter of the London *Times*, Mr. Dowling, the referee, and the President of the railway which conveyed the parties to the fight, were there. Mr. Sayers was there, his face looking very well, but his arm was in a sling. Mr. Heenan was not there, although we saw him that morning out riding, and apparently perfectly well. The various parties evidently were not on the most friendly terms. Sayers eyed the Americans very savagely, and did not seem in his usual good spirits.

The President of the railway gave in his return, and the total amount of tickets sold proved to be seven hundred and sixty, at $15 each. There were seventy free tickets, which were given to the press and the ring-keepers; not a single American correspondent received a ticket, but each had to pay his $15. The President showed several forged tickets, and said there had probably been over one hundred used. This will account for the presence of the pickpockets.

The Americans suffered much from these gentlemen. The special artist of a well known American illustrated paper was, perhaps, the worst sufferer. While he was busily engaged sketching—one hand holding his book and the other his pencil—the thieves quietly and dexterously went to work and cleaned every pocket, from his watch to his pocket book.

The total amount of money to be divided was $10,258—the railway keeping one half, the other being divided between Sayers and Heenan. MacDonald received $2,500 in gold for Heenan.

After having settled the business, the fight became the subject. Heenan's friends wanted the fight to come off this week, or else the party objecting should lose. The rules of the ring are that the fight must come off within the week or all the bets are to be withdrawn. Of course the betters on Sayers, who had laid their money two to one against Heenan, desired to make fresh bets, as the odds could not be so great. The friends of Mr. Sayers finally prevailed upon Mr. Dowling, the editor of *Bell's Life*, to accept a certificate from a physician, that Sayers' arm was not in a condition to fight, and to wait until it was well. The friends of Heenan replied that if Mr. Heenan's eyes had been blind, no such favor would have been shown him, and that such a course was against the rules of the ring. They were, however, compelled to acquiesce. Mr. Sayers took but little part in the discussion. None can doubt his bravery or his willingness to fight as soon as he is in condition. He says the blows which Heenan levelled at him were terrific, and that when once his seconds lifted him from the ground he could not see the ring or anything about him.

Many of the friends of both parties suggest that Sayers shall present the belt to Heenan out of respect to him as a brave man, and for his pluck in coming across the Atlantic, and that afterwards Heenan shall give it back.

Mr. Heenan says that may be all very pretty, but he has been accused of want of courage, and he does not intend to go back without the belt he came for.

The fight will most probably be renewed, and that within two or three weeks. We are afraid poor Tom will get the worst of it.

The number of persons of rank who were at the fight, was unexampled in a scene of that kind. The editor of *Bell's Life* was surrounded by these distinguished noblemen the Marquis of Stafford being on his right, while the Duke of Beaufort was on his left. Many of the Earls who were announced as being present have addressed letters to the papers denying it; the Earl of Eglingtown being of that number. Two religious papers charge the Bishop of Oxford with being present; he is well known as being fond of sport, and therefore the public would not be greatly surprised if it should turn out to be true.

A Card. from John Morrissey.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

I see by the newspapers, since I arrived from England, that there appears to be some ill-feeling expressed towards me in this country for the part I took in the late fight between Sayers and Heenan. For the opinion entertained of me by the fighting fraternity I care but little, but I do wish to have myself placed in a proper light before the public, and with that object in view, I address you these lines.

In the first place, the part I took in the fight was purely a business one, not thinking for a moment that it would prove such a national affair; he did not consider it as such. In betting my money upon Sayers, and going to England to witness the fight, I did no more than many others did, and why I should be singled out as a target against which public opinion should be directed I cannot say.

It is said that I cut the ropes, and was the chief instigator in breaking up the fight.—Now, as far as cutting the ropes was concerned, they were not cut at all. The stakes were nearly pulled out of the ground, and the ropes thrown down. I defy any one who was present at the fight to say that I ever opened my lips to make any disturbance from the commencement to the end of the fight. In fact, I spoke to no one during the progress of the fight, but stood quietly by and saw the whole affair without making any demonstrations whatever.

In reference to the fight itself, and the cause which led to its breaking up, and the capabilities of the men, I prefer not to say anything until Mr. Heenan and his friends arrive home. I wish to give them an opportunity of replying to any statement I may hereafter make. I have seen it stated in one of the newspapers that Heenan had authorized MacDonald to challenge me. Now, I know nothing of this challenge, except thro' this paper, and I have nothing to say in relation to it at present.

It was rumored that on my arrival at Boston, I was subjected to threats of violence by the friends of Mr. Heenan. I assure you there is no foundation for such a report. I passed through Boston as quietly as any other citizen, and arrived in this city on Friday evening.

JOHN MORRISSEY.

A SPECULATION IN FROGS.—At Jack's Reef's a character is making any amount of money in a new business. His name is Coon. He has just gone into a new speculation of no less a magnitude, than the erection of a Frogarium at this place, to do which, he will invest the snug little sum of $5,000.—He is going to get the exclusive right from the State of New York, for all the bullfrogs that inhabit the Montezuma marshes; from there they can be conveyed by boats across Cross Lake down the Deep Cuts to the Reefs. Coon made an exploration yesterday on the marshes and reports them in abundance. He trapped one of them that can be seen for a few days; he is an old settler, and actually weighs eight pounds two ounces,—he is quite a curiosity.—*Syracuse Standard.*

THE POSTMASTER in Hollow Square, Ala., was recently robbed and murdered. He took his meals from the Post Office, and was returning from his supper, when he was met, followed into the office, and there knocked on the head with an axe; then robbed of all his money. The letters were all broken open, and a great deal of money taken from them. He was dragged three-quarters of a mile, with the intention of putting him into an old well, but the murderer died before he accomplished this. Before he left, to make sure of his victim, he shot him through the head.

A NUMBER OF FREE-THINKERS, who inhabit the little village of Williams Center, in Ohio, have opened a "Free Hall," wherein all classes and conditions of men are welcome to utter such heresies as they please. A Lyceum has also been started at De Ruyter, in New York State, for a similar purpose.—The reformatory press is not slow in recognizing the advantages which accrue to the "cause of progress," from the opening of these places. Reform speakers are about to take possession of the new halls, triumphing in the large liberty they enjoy, and apparently careless of consequences.

THE following is such an exceedingly funny announcement, that the Washington correspondent of the Charleston *News* may henceforth be considered a wag of pre-eminence, and worthy to be a member of the editorial corps of Vanity Fair:

"I heard a distinguished Northern politician say, the other day, that, but for the recent full discussion of the Slavery question, the Northern people would have remained prejudiced and ignorant of the subject; whereas, the better they are made to understand it, the more conservative they become."

THE MAYOR OF QUEBEC has been having a new carriage made up in tip top style, which he intended for the occupancy of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. A few days since as he was entering it for the first time, the horses ran away, smashing the carriage, damaging themselves and hurting the Mayor.

Insurance Business at Hartford.

The Insurance offices of Hartford have acquired a national reputation as safe and well managed concerns. In proof of this, it appears that the people of the country have patronized them to the following extent during the year 1859:

Ætna Fire has been in operation forty-one years:

Capital	$1,500,000 00
Receipts from premiums in 1859	1,750,968 87
Losses paid in 1859	553,265 02
Dividends paid in 1859	200,000 00

City Fire has been in operation twelve years:

Capital	$250,000 00
Receipts from premiums in 1859	201,594 59
Losses paid in 1859	105,597 75
Dividends paid in 1859	30,000 00

Connecticut Fire, in operation nine years:

Capital	$200,000 00
Receipts from premiums in 1859	75,181 21
Losses paid in 1859	33,394 61
Dividends paid in 1859	30,000 00

Charter Oak Fire and Marine, in operation three years:

Capital	$300 000 00
Receipts for 1859	175,936 15
Losses paid in 1859	118,905 44
Dividends paid in 1859	42,150 00

Hartford Fire, in operation fifty years:

Capital	$600,000 00
Receipts from premiums in 1859	619,119 21
Losses paid in 1859	995,925 37
Dividends paid in 1859	93,000 00

Merchants', in operation two years:

Capital	$200,000 00
Receipts from premiums in 1859	101 391 06
Losses paid in 1859	56,264 91
Dividends paid in 1859	20,000 00

New England Fire and Marine, in operation one year:

Capital	$300,000 00
Receipts for 1859	175,937 37
Losses in 1859	35,742 10

A dividend was not declared until January, when one of 5 per cent. was paid.

North American, in operation two years:

Capital	$300,000 00
Receipts from premiums in 1859	135,051 62
Losses paid in 1859	101,211 75
Dividends paid in 1859	30,000 00

Phœnix, in operation five years:

Capital	$400,000 00
Receipts from premiums in 1859	381,714 92
Losses paid in 1859	212,491 93
Dividends paid in 1859	20,000 00

The "Union" Company which commenced business in December, is not included in this list as it had not at the time the companies completed their reports, scarcely been put into working order. The Hartford County Co., a "mutual" concern, has made no returns to the source from which we gained the following figures.

It will be seen that the total amount of premiums received during the year 1859 by the offices aforesaid, is $3,521,662.93; that the whole amount paid by them for the same period for losses by fire, is $1,847,584.23; that the stockholders were in the same time paid $476,230, in dividends, exclusive of the stock dividends in the Ætna company of $500,000, and in the Phœnix, of $100,000; and that their united capital amounts to $3 850,000.

The receipts for premiums only are given above. The total receipts of the different companies—interest on money, etc., would make the total much greater. Thus, the total receipts for the year of the

Ætna	$1,396,802 65
City	233,119 15
Connecticut	99,870 33
Charter Oak	189,300 00
Hartford	657,084 58
Merchants	117,685 90
New England	99,128 06
North American	116,749 52
Phœnix	404,905 71
	$3,819,346 14

INTERESTING STATISTICS OF CONSUMPTION.—At a regular annual meeting of the New York Statistical Society a paper was read on mortality by consumption, by Henry B. Millard, M. D. He estimated that nearly one-sixth of the deaths among the human race occur from consumption. From statistics extending over a considerable period, he found that one death in every 4 3-10 occurred from consumption. In New York, from 1804 to 1820, one death in every 4 3-10 was caused by consumption; from 1820 to 1835, one in 5 4-10; from 1835 to 1850, one in 6 5-10; from 1845 to 1859, one in 8 46-100; in Brooklyn, 1843 to 1859, one in 8 11-100. Of deaths in the army he found that the greater number of cases of consumption was from 6 9-10 to 9 2-10 annually for every thousand men, between latitudes 36° and 25°, characterized by high temperature, copious rains and excessive moisture. The smallest number of deaths was 1 3-10 per thousand men in New Mexico, characterized by high land and dry atmosphere. While consumption is rare in countries of high latitudes, it is curious that in tropical countries the proportion of deaths is often too small to be calculated. In all India, in forty-three years, only 29 died of consumption. The theory that the sea air may prevent, as well as cure, consumption, is supported by statistics. In the British army, out of 14,600 men, 51 died of consumption; while out of 12,942 men in the navy, only 19 died of that disease. Consumption is not necessarily more prevalent in large than in small cities. Among the trades and professions, the following order of mortality by consumption was mentioned: The greatest was among tailors, shoemakers; next came locksmiths, gardeners, bakers, butchers and lawyers—the mortality among tailors being four times that of the lawyers The greatest mortality by consumption among males is said to be in the city. There is greater liability to consumption between the twentieth and thirtieth years of age than at any other period of life. The general conclusion was that humidity of the atmosphere is favorable and dryness unfavorable to the generation of the disease, but moist salt water is not calculated for its development. Want of exercise and air tend to produce it; lack of light does not. It is more prevalent among females than among males. There are no reasons for the conclusion that the disease is either on the increase or decrease.

Hats, Caps and Furs.

SOMETHING NEW!

READ IT!!

ONE PRICE AND NO ABATEMENT.
I will hereafter offer my entire Stock of

HATS, CAPS,
—AND—
STRAW GOODS,
—OF THE—
Latest Styles
AND BEST QUALITIES,
—AT—
UNPRECEDENTLY LOW PRICES!

I will do a one price business or none at all. It is not right that those who will not banter for Goods should pay more than those who do. A GENTLEMAN should not pay more for goods than any one else.

I have marked my Goods to

Sell from 20 to 33 per cent Less
THAN USUAL RETAIL PRICES,
And will sell to all alike.

The best fashionable
SILK AND CASSIMERE HATS,
—ALSO—
EVERY STYLE OF CAP MADE TO ORDER
And Warranted to Suit or no Sale.
J. A. BENEDICT.
☞ Remember the Place: 161 East Water Street, Sign of the White Bear. sep11f504d1y

Banking and Exchange.

A SAVINGS BANK
AT NORTH-WEST CORNER OF MAIN and Wisconsin Streets has been opened upon the Eastern plan of allowing interest on deposites. Any amount may be deposited not less than one dollar. Interest allow upon deposites running over thirty days, and interest compounded every six months. Every exertion will be made to render this institution Prompt, reliable and in every respect worthy of public confidence. Land Warrants, Eastern Money, Exchange, Gold and Silver bought and sold. HARVEY TEAS,
mar26l545d1y Principal and Manager.

PRICE, FARMER & CO.,
BANKERS & DEALERS IN
Bank Notes, Specie & Exchange,
NO. 15 NEWHALL HOUSE, MIL.,
COLLECTIONS MADE AND REMITTED promptly at current rates of exchange.
REFER TO
Continental Bank, N. Y.; Dr. Cummings, President Girard Bank, Philadelphia; Merchants, Savings, Loan & Trust Co., Chicago; Ladies, Treasurer, St. Louis; State Bank Wisconsin, Milwaukee. mar9l405d1y

ARMSTRONG, SPINK & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER OF HURON AND EAST WATER Streets, buy and sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange, uncurrent money, Gold, &c. Are prepared to draw direct on England, Ireland Scotland, Wales, and the principal cities on the Continent of Europe.
Milwaukee, Nov. 10th, 1859. nov12d1y1075

BANKING AND EXCHANGE OFFICE
—OF—
WALTER DELAFIELD,
WAUKON,.....IOWA.
COLLECTIONS PROMPTLY REMITTED at current rates of Exchange.
Refer to American Exchange Bank, N. Y.; Wis. Marine and Fire Ins. Co. Bank, Milwaukee.
feb10b805d1y

Auction Sales.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I shall, by virtue of an order of the Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois sell at public auction, for cash, on the 17th day of May next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the door of the Cook County Court House, in Chicago: S ½ of N W ¼ Sec. 11, T. 82, Range 23, Door County, Wisconsin. S ½ of N E ¼ and S E ¼ and N W ¼ Sec. 15, and S W ¼ N E ¼ and N ½ N W ¼ Sec. 14, Town 17, N. R. 5 in La Crosse County, Wisconsin.

Also, Wisconsin Swamp Land Certificates No. 172 and 175, N W ¼ N E ¼ of Sec. 10; S E ¼ N E ¼ Sec 3, 175, N W ¼ N E ¼ of Sec. 10; S E ¼ N E ¼ Sec 3, T. 11, N. R. 12, Columbia County.

No. 147, 152 and 160 W ½ and S E ¼, N E ¼, Sec. 11, T. 8, R. 18, Jefferson County.

No. 92: S W ¼ S W ¼, Sec. 22, T. 11, R. 19, Fond du Lac County.

511, 512, 513 and 514; being lots 1, 2, 3 and 4 in N E ¼, Sec. 18, T. 20, R. 19; Ozaukee County.

Sec. 18, T. 20, R. 19; Ozaukee County.

Sec. 18, T. 20, R. 19; Ozaukee County.

255, 283 and 285: E ½, S W ¼, Sec. 8; T. 21, R. 7; and N E ¼ N E ¼, Sec. 25 and 1040: N W fract. ¼ N W ¼, Sec. 1, T. 21, R. 10; N W ¼, S E ¼, Sec. 34, T. 21, R. 9—all in Racine County.

1042 and 1060: N ½ of N W ¼, Sec. 28, T. 23, R. 17. 1058 and 1022: N W ¼, S E ¼, and E ½, N W ¼, Sec. 8, T. 21, R. 15—all in Jefferson County.

Together with other property situate in the States of Iowa and Minnesota.

Chicago, 17th April, 1860.
ALEXANDER SILLER, Receiver.
ap25_66 2d15 tawdw

To Whom it May Concern.

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.,
Superintendent's Office, North-Western Division,
Corner Lake and Dearborn streets,
Chicago, 9, May 1st, 1860.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the unclaimed goods now remaining at different points in the state of Wisconsin, enjoy that list, here will be sold a Public auction in the City of Milwaukee, on the 1st day of June next, unless the same shall be called for and all charges paid thereon, previous to the 27th day of May last.

JAS. C. FARGO, Gen'l Sup't.
B. F. PECKHAM, Divis. Sup't.

Report of Unclaimed Goods and Packages remaining at Wisconsin Offices.

AT	CONSIGNEE.	DESTINATION,
Berlin, Wis	W E Whitney	Berlin, Wis
Waupun	P Sandy	Waupun
Kenosha	J A Hurlbut	Kenosha
do	E Faro	do
do	H Joslyn	do
do	do	do
Portage City	L W Bacon	Portage City
do	Wm Jan Cooper	do
do	C Dougal	Cedarburgh
Beloit, Wis	Joseph Barber	Beloit
Kilbourn City	Hinds, Demeker & Co	Kilbourn City
Oshkosh	Lewis Schwinden	Oshkosh
do	Timothy Church	do
do	Byron Sherry	do
do	Wm Greenwood	do
Menasha	Mrs. J. R. Bader	Menasha
Brodhead	T Gaimbar	Brodhead
do	W H Richard	do
Monroe	H Howard	Albany
do	A B Winchester	Brodhead
Janesville	H H Carter	Janesville
do	J P Hunt	do
do	Thos Dunn	do
do	J H Lockwood	do
do	James Mills	do
do	Nicholas, Loomis & Co	do
do	J W Parker	do
Waukegan	William Askin	Waukegan
do	Wm B Benjamin	do
do	Jerry Munson	do
do	Mrs E A Miller	do
do	James Munson	do
do	James Nobtan	do
do	P S Putnam	do
do	R Wiley	Oak Hill
Fond du Lac	Brooks & Stevens	Fond du Lac
do	T Gibson	do
do	M Tabbitts	do
do	Vanburen	do
do	E J Wh combe	do
do	N S Fraser	do
do	Mary Finnegan	do
Madison	J Clore	Madison
do	William Mitchell	do
do	P S Vanliergen	do
do	A Hanchett	Hanchettville
do	Denis Connor	Madison
do	J W Robins	do
do	no mark	do
Racine	R A Covey	Racine
do	F W Delfendick	do
do	Dutton & Raymond	do
do	Faulkner & Ridley	do
do	Farley & Ridley	do
do	A Cuppers	do
do	J Matthews	Cabin Grove
do	G Simrell	Racine
do	B W Seldon	do
do	A Hinze	do
do	D Williams	do
Green Bay	F Bradley	Sturgeon Bay
do	Miss J Noyes	Green Bay
do	Whitney & Co	do
Whitewater	O H Waldo	Whitewater
Delavan	L Fessinden	Delavan
Waukesha	W E Davis	Waukesha
do	F Sperling	New Berlin
Watertown	J H Chamberlain	Watertown
do	Mary Hall	Hebron
do	David Fisher	Watertown
do	Mr Kourtright	do
do	Chas H Lord	do
do	S I Manvill	do
Milwaukee	M H Burrows	Milwaukee
do	F Bishop	do
do	H E Baker	do
do	G Bantz	do
do	M E Brainard	Briggsville
do	E Cahn	Milwaukee
do	H T Conrad	do
do	H Carrington	do
do	F Droegemuller	do
do	Frue F & S	do
do	E Frantzubing	East Troy
do	H Strasser	Milwaukee
do	Dan'l Genicke	do
do	Cohen Bros	do
do	S G Harris	do
do	H Hepburn	do
do	W J Hoy	do
do	E Klemp	Fillmore
do	L W Philips	do
do	Smith & Co	do
do	H Schneider	do
do	B Shaw	do
do	E Silverstein	do
do	Emil Winkler	do
do	Wm Cam	do
do	J Werliner	do
do	J Zunith	do
do	H H Harris	do
do	Leschubes & H	do
do	Lake & H	do
do	J Supbell	do
do	J A Pitts	do
do	R P Peckham	do
Elkhorn	Rob't Clarkson	Elkhorn
do	E Wilson	do
do	Morton & Rust	Sugar Creek
do	J B Peterson	Burlington
do	A Viets	Elkhorn
do	A Hall & Son	do
do	C Beidler	do
La Crosse	James Brown	La Crosse
do	S T Barlow	do
do	D F Brown	do
do	A Reesse	Oshkosh Mills
do	Summerhays	La Crosse
do	Goudesnorm	St. Paul

my3d07dowtsat

City Auction Room and Land Office.

I AM NOW REMOVED TO THE STORE No. 153 East Water street. It is directly opposite to Mitchell's Bank. I think I have now one of the best stands for auction business in our city. All who have any business in my line will please give me a call. CALEB WALL.

The firm of COBBS & WALL is dissolved. I will at present continue the same office for sale of real estate, loans, and attend to all business, such as obtaining loans, selling mortgages, and renting houses. Insurances can be obtained in the Home and Western Companies at current rates. In the course of two weeks I intend to make my annual report of the improvements which are going on in the city and vicinity of our city. The impression with some is that no improvements are going on, which is a mistake. Mills and stores are going forward, and will continue to do so. Never was there such an opportunity for capitalists to invest

Presidential Election!

THE GREAT CAMPAIGN

IS AT HAND!!

Let Every Republican Prepare for the Conflict!!

Circulate Truth among the People!!

THE WEEKLY SENTINEL

Six Months for Less than Cost of Paper and Printing!!!

READ AND BE CONVINCED!

The approaching campaign is to be a memorable one. The battle will be fought zealously between the friends and the enemies of Freedom, and the ground contested inch by inch. In view of these facts, it is apparent that the dissemination of Republican papers and documents becomes of vast and vital importance. In order to furnish the WEEKLY SENTINEL to the people of the North-West, during the Campaign of 1860, we have concluded to offer the paper, FROM THE 16TH OF MAY TO THE 16TH OF NOVEMBER, at the following unprecedented liberal terms:

One Copy for - - - -	$0 50
Twenty Copies, (to one address) -	9 00
Fifty " " -	$20 00
One Hundred do " " -	$35 00

These terms will barely cover the cost of paper before it is printed; but we have determined to put the price so low that every individual Republican, or organized Club, in this or adjoining States, will use their best endeavors to scatter the SENTINEL broadcast in their particular localities, and thus accomplish more than by the circulation of *ten times* as many documents in any other form. Every Campaign subscriber will receive the Proceedings of the National Convention, to be held in May, and full returns of the election in November.

We need not urge upon our Republican friends the importance of placing this sheet in the hands of all. Let NO VOTER, or family in the State, be without the SENTINEL during the Campaign. Wheresoever *facts* are read, and the people have access to *truth*, Republicanism prevails.

Send in your orders as early in May as possible. ☞ Address

JERMAIN & BRIGHTMAN.

MILWAUKEE, April 9, 1860.

☞ REPUBLICAN PAPERS in this State, with whom we exchange, will please publish the above, or the substance of it, one or two times, and thereby lay us under additional obligation for the favor.

Special Notices.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!

DON'T FAIL TO PROCURE MRS. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething. It has no equal on earth. It greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing inflamation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful Female Physicians in New England, and has been used with never failing success in millions of cases.

We believe it is the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from teething or any other cause.

If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well tried remedy.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.

☞ None genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world. Office No. 13 Cedar street, New York.

Sold in Milwaukee by John Rice. je15d19dw&twly

Bryant's Tasteless Vermifuge.

THE MOTHER'S HOPE.

Fretful, pallid, weak and thin
Was the mother's pet and pride,
"Something must be wrong within,"
The distracted parent cried.
"Worms," the doctor said, and gave
Jalap, calomel, gamboge,
But all things proved useless, save
Bryan's Tasteless Vermifuge.

Put up in bottles. Price 25 dimes. Sold by Henry Fess, Jr., and by druggists. mar19dim

KENOSHA WATER CURE

IS PERMANENTLY LOCATED IN ONE of the most healthy cities on Lake Michigan, between Milwaukee and Chicago, and has been thoroughly refitted and enlarged so as to accommodate a large number of patients. Experienced nurses are constantly employed to attend all patients at the Cure. Dr. Seeley is the attending physician, whose reputation is unequaled in the entire west

☞ For particulars and circular, address

E. PENNOYER, Proprietor, Or,
H. T. SEELEY, M. D.

mar26d1dawlyr.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

Moffat's Life Pills!

AND PHOENIX BITTERS.

Free from all Mineral Poisons!!

IN CASES OF SCROFULA, ULCERS, Scurvy, or Eruptions of the Skin, the operation of the Life Medicines is truly astonishing, often removing, in a few days, every vestige of these loathsome diseases by their purifying effects on the blood. Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Piles, and in short, most all diseases, soon yield to their curative properties. No family should be without them, as by their timely use much suffering and expense may be saved. Prepared by

WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, M. D.,
No. 335 Broadway, New York.

oct12d562dtwsw1y

Dr. Jas. McClintock's Pectoral Syrup

EXERCISES AN INFLUENCE OVER Consumption and Bronchitis unparalleled in Medical Practice, arresting the cough, healing and strengthening the lungs, promoting expectoration and inducing sleep. The amendment begins from the first dose.

Price $1. Sold by Henry Fess, Jr., and other druggists. mar9d1m

The GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE

THE FUNCTIONAL IRREGULARITIES peculiar to the weaker sex, are invariably corrected without pain or inconvenience by the use of Judson's Mountain Herb Pills. They are the safest and surest medicine for all the diseases incidental to females of all ages, and more especially so in this climate.

Ladies who wish to enjoy health should always take these Pills. No one who ever uses them once will allow herself to be without them. They remove all obstructions, purify the blood and give to the skin that beautiful, clear and healthful look so greatly admired in a beautiful and healthy woman. At certain periods these Pills are an indispensable companion. From one to four should be taken each day, until relief is obtained. A few doses, occasionally, will keep the system so healthy and the blood so pure, that disease cannot enter the body.

Judson's Mountain Herb Pills are sold by all medicine dealers. ap28j61dlowcowim

Dr. McClintock's Cold and Cough Mixture

THIS GREAT FAMILY MEDICINE was first introduced by Dr. McClintock, when Dean of the Philadelphia College of Medicine. The entire profession approve it; and it is guaranteed to cure an ordinary cold or cough, catarrh, influenza, &c., with absolute certainty and a degree of rapidity that will agreeably astonish the patient.

Price 25 cts. Sold by Henry Fess, Jr., and other druggists mar19d1m

SAVE YOUR SIGHT!

H. W. ANGER,

PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,

RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES TO the Public, that he has imported from RATHENOW, in GERMANY, and now offers for sale, a large assortment of

PERSPECTIVE EYE GLASSES AND SPECTACLES

of the finest purified flint, which show the clearest and most correct copies. As these glasses permit every ray of light to pass completely through them they will not only give a brilliancy to objects to do the finest eye work without injury, but will preserve and even strengthen the sight, which very often, by other glasses is ruined.

My SPECTACLES are celebrated for the superior and high optic nature of the glasses, as well as MATHEMATICAL and SCIENTIFIC principles, which they received at the World's Fairs, both Paris and London, the first premiums (viz: Gold Medals), being the best specimens of exhibition. Many years experience and a thorough knowledge of optics, enable me to select such glasses for those requiring the same, as will give the most entire satisfaction.

Glasses set to order.

Depot, the brick house on Division St., between Market and Main.

H. W. ANGER, the only Agent in the U.S. of the Rathenow Optic Ind. Institute.

Milwaukee, March 1, 1860. mar10j41d2m

A. P. LOCKERBY'S GENERAL LAND AGENCY, AND ABSTRACT OFFICE, WAUSAU, WISCONSIN.

FOR MAKING COLLECTIONS, EXAMINATION of Titles, Payment of Taxes; and the transaction of all Real Estate business, in Northern and Central Wisconsin.

REFERENCES.

Lawrence & Hobart, Wausau, Wis.; Strickland & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; Hon. A. G. Ellis, Stevens Point, Wis.; N. S. Fenstyke, Madison, Wis.; U. H. Burnham, St. Louis, Mo.; W. C. Bryant & Co., N. Y. City; L. W. Kenkenbeck, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

☞ Office corner Jackson and Fourth sts.

A. P. LOCKERBY,
Notary Public.

feb22d226dim

THE SENTINEL.

Terms of the Sentinel.

CASH, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY, delivered in City, per annum	$7 00
do do do six months	4 00
do do do three months	2 00
do do do per week	15
Papers to the Trade, per hundred	2 00
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DOWN BY THE RIVER.

Madge and Nellie and Kate and I
Wandered down by the river's side,
And watched the waving shadows fly,
Like gliding barks o'er its level tide.

And many a merry song was sung,
And many a joyous tale we told,
Till the air with our fitful laughter rung,
And echo replied from the forest old.

Memory tells me that they were fair—
Madge with her clustering nut-brown curls,
And Nellie and Kate in their sunny hair,
And lips like rosebuds and teeth like pearls.

Rocking to rest in their sweet content,
The birds their hero-laught wapers sung,
And over our heads, like a gorgeous tent,
The crimson curtains of sunset hung.

The lilies lifted their queen'y heads,
And swayed with the current to and fro;
And the wild flowers leaned o'er their grassy beds,
And gazed at themselves in the waves below.

Now, as then, on the level tide,
The crimson stains of the sunset lie;
But we roam no more by the river's side,
Madge and Nellie, and Kate and I.

I go alone to the churchyard gray,
Where three white stones stand side by side,
And memory carries my thoughts away
To the dismal day when our loved ones died.

Silently passed they one by one,
As stars fade out from the sky above
In the glorious beams of the rising sun;
Ah! death were the end of love!

THE TEXAS CAMP-MEETING;

OR

PAUL DENTON'S BARBECUE.

[CONCLUDED.]

This was the *ultimatum* of one whose authority was the only law, and the planter obeyed without a murmur. The smoking viands were arranged on the table by a score of slaves, and the throng prepared to commence the sumptuous meal, when a voice pealed from the pulpit, loud as the blast of a trumpet in battle, "Stay, gentlemen and ladies, till the giver of the barbecue asks God's blessing."

Every ear started, every eye was directed to the speaker, and a whisperless silence ensued, for all alike were struck by his marvellous appearance. He was almost a giant in stature, though scarcely twenty years of age; his hair, dark as the raven's wing, flowed down his immense shoulders, more beautiful than any ever wreathed round the jeweled brow of a queen by the labored achievements of human art; his eyes, black as midnight, beamed like stars over a face as pale as Parian marble, calm, passionless, spiritual, and wearing a singular, indefinable expression, such as might have been shed by the light of a dream from paradise, or the luminous shadow of an angel's wing. The heterogenous crowd of hunters, gamblers, homicides, gazed in mute astonishment.

The missionary prayed, but it sounded like no other prayer ever addressed to the throne of the Almighty. It contained no encomiums on the splendor of Divine attributes; no petitions in the tone of commands; no orisons for distant places, times or objects; no implied instructions as to the administration of the government of the universe. It related exclusively to the present people and the hour; it was the cry of the naked soul, and that soul was a beggar for the bread and water of heavenly life.

He ceased, and not till then did I become conscious of weeping; I looked around thro' my tears and saw a hundred faces wet as with rain.

"Now, my friends, partake of God's gift at the table, and then come and sit down and listen to his gospel."

It would be impossible to describe the sweet tone of kindness in which these simple words were uttered, that made him on the instant five hundred friends. One heart, however, in the assembly was maddened by the evidences of the preacher's wonderful powers. Col. Watt Foeman exclaimed in a sneering voice: "Mr. Paul Denton, *your repentance* has lied. You promised us not only a good barbecue, but better liquor. Where is your liquor?"

"There!" answered the missionary in tones of thunder, and pointing his motionless finger at the Double Spring, gushing up in two strong columns, with a sound of joy from the bosom of the earth.

"There!" he repeated with a look terrible as lightning, while his enemy actually trembled at his feet; "there is the liquor which God, the Eternal, brews for all his children!"

"Not in the simmering still over smoking fires, clocked with poisonous gases, and surrounded with the stench of sickening odors and rank corruption, doth your father in heaven prepare the precious essence of life, pure, cold water. But in the green glade and grassy dell, where the red deer wanders and the child loves to play, there God himself brews it; and down, low down in the deepest valleys, where the fountains murmur and the rills sing; and high upon the mountain tops, where the naked granite glitters like gold in the sun; where the hurricane howls music; where the big waves roar the chorus, 'sweeping the march of God'—there he brews it, that beverage of life, health-giving water.

"And everywhere it is a thing of beauty; gleaming in the dew-drop; singing in the summer rain; shining in the ice gem, till the trees seem turned to living jewels; spreading a golden veil over the setting sun, or a white gauze around the midnight moon; sporting in the cataract; sleeping in the glacier; dancing in the hail shower; folding bright snow curtains softly above the wintry world, and weaving the many-colored iris, that seraph's zone of the sky, whose warp is the rain of the earth, whose woof is the sunbeam of heaven, all checkered o'er with celestial flowers, by the mystic hand of refraction—still always it is beautiful, that blessed cold water. No poison bubbles on its brink; its foam brings not madness and murder; no blood stains its liquid glass; pale widows and starving orphans weep not bitter tears in its clear depths; no drunkard's shrieking ghost from the grave curses it in words of despair. Speak out, my friends, would you exchange it for the demon's drink, alcohol!"

A shout like the roar of the tempest, answered: "No!" "No!"

Critics need never tell me again that backwoodsmen are deaf to the divine voice of eloquence, for I saw at that moment the missionary held the hearts of the multitude as it were, in the hollow of his hand; and the popular feeling ran in a current so irresistible that even the duelist, Watt Foeman, dared not venture another interruption during the meeting.

I have just reviewed my report of that singular speech in the foregoing sketch; but alas! I discover that I have utterly failed to convey the full impression, as my reason and imagination received it. The language to be sure, is there, that I shall never forget; but it lacks the spirit, the tones of unutterable pathos, the cadence of mournful music alternating with the gushes of terrible power; it lacks the gesticulation, now graceful as the play of a golden willow in the wind, and anon, violent as the motion of the mountain pine in a hurricane; it lacks that pale face, wrapped in the dreams of the spirit land, and those unfathomable eyes flashing a light such as never beamed from sun or stars; and more than all, it lacks the magnetism of the mighty soul that seemed to diffuse itself among the hearers, as a viewless stream of electricity, penetrating the brain like some secret fire, melting all hearts.

The camp meeting continued, and a revival attended it, such as never before or since was witnessed in the forests of Texas. But, unfortunately, on the last day of the exercises, news arrived on the ground that a neighboring farmer had been murdered, and his wife and children carried away prisoners by the Indians.

The young missionary sprang into the pulpit, and proposed an immediate organization of a company to pursue the savages. The suggestion being adopted, the mover himself was elected to lead the party. After several days of hard riding, they overtook the barbarous enemy in the Grand Prairie. The missionary charged foremost of his troops, and having performed prodigies of bravery, fell; not by the hand of an Indian warrior, but by a shot from one of his own horsemen.

I need scarcely name the assassin; the reader will have anticipated me; the incarnate fiend, Col. Watt Foeman, chief hangman of the Shelby lynchers, and ten years later a master cook at the poisoned wedding.

Such is the only fragment of the biography of a wonderful genius, the sole twinkling ray of a dazzling luminary, that rose and set in the wilderness, a torn leaf from Paul Denton's book of life. Peace to his ashes. He sleeps well in the lone isle of evergreens, surrounded by an evergreen sea of prairie.—Nature's beloved son inherits her consistent tomb, that last possession, the inalienable fee simple of all time.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE members of the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of the State of Wisconsin, for the election of nine Trustees, will be held at the office of the Company, south-west corner Main and Wisconsin sts., on Monday, the 4th day of June next. Polls open from 2 to 6 P. M. A. W. KELLOGG, Sec'y.

my7d83t2m

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TELEGRAPH!

REPORTED BY THE N. Y. ASSOCIATED PRESS FOR THE DAILY SENTINEL.

The Constitutional Convention at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, May 8

Delegates to the Constitutional Convention, to assemble here to morrow, are arriving in considerable number, and the hotels are filling up.

The old First Presbyterian Church building, recently bought by the Government for a Court House, has been finally fitted up for the accommodation of the Convention.

A full length portrait of Washington has been placed behind the President's chair, and the interior of the building is draped with flags. There is considerable speculation as to the course to be pursued.

A meeting was called for to-night by the friends of Mr. Botts, but for some reason it did not take place.

The old Church is the same in which Martin Van Buren was nominated for the Presidency.

Delegates are here from 26 States—every State and Territory, except Oregon, are expected to be represented.

Among the arrivals are Messrs. Combs, Bell, Parson Brownlow, Goffin, and other distinguished politicians.

Several delegations have their head-quarters at Barnum's Hotel.

The New York delegation voted unanimously to have no platform, but the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws.

An informal ballot, as an expression of their preference for President, resulted as follows:

Gen. Houston 27. Judge McLean 2, Gen. Wool 2, Gen. Scott 1, John Bell 2.

BALTIMORE, May 9.

The city presents an animated appearance. Many strangers are in town, and the head quarters of the delegates are thronged. There is a great rush for tickets of admission. Delegates from every State, except Oregon and California, have reported themselves; some in advance of their arrival, expecting to reach here to-day. The hall presents a gay appearance—The galleries are festooned with red, white and blue. The best galleries are appropriated to the ladies. By noon the galleries were densely crowded, and much enthusiasm was manifested as the delegations appeared and took the seats allotted to them.

At noon the Convention was called to order by Gen. Crittenden, whose appearance was greeted with loud and prolonged cheering. Mr. Crittenden moved that Hon. Washington Hunt, of N. Y., take the chair, which was unanimously approved.

Mr. Hunt, on taking the chair, delivered a powerful address, designating the slave question as the issue that split the Democratic party, as a miserable abstraction; he believed that this Convention has power to rally around it the patriotism of the country.

On motion of Leslie Combs, a committee on permanent organization was appointed, and also on credentials.

The committee on organization have retired, and the Convention has taken recess till four o'clock.

Washington Matters.

WASHINGTON, May 8

The Post-Master General, in a communication to the Senate to-day, responsive to a resolution of inquiry on the subject of lessening the number of dead letters, says that he is led to believe that the chief improvement in the dead letter office must be effected by providing for the return of letters through the office in a greater number and a shorter time.

A careful examination of the condition of the Treasury shows that there will be a deficit of at least $8,000 000 at the close of the fiscal year on the 30th of June, on the basis of Secretary Cobb's receipts, which must be supplied either from a loan or Treasury notes.

The Baltimore Convention.

BALTIMORE, May 8.

The Tribune's Washington correspondent says: The Convention bids fair to be a full one.

Messrs Houston and Bell are the leading candidates between whom there is likely to be a warm contest.

Tennessee particularly resists Mr. Houston. A majority of the New York delegates are for him.

Maine does not manifest much strength. He would be stronger, and perhaps nominated, but for the belief that he would be rejected at Chicago.

The Pony Express.

WASHINGTON, May 9—3 P. M.

Mr. Russell, the President of the Pony Express Company, who is here, says the statement in the dispatch of the last Pony Express about thirty horses having been stolen by the Indians cannot be true, as they are so scattered that the Indians would have to travel 1500 miles to find that number, and the prompt arrival of the Express itself disputes the statement, as the trip was made after the alleged theft, as it could not have been made in the time had those horses been stolen. There can be no foundation for the rumor.

Delaware Politics.

WILMINGTON, May 8—3 P. M.

A call has been issued by the Democrats of Newcastle county, for a public meeting on the 12th, to take measures to have the county fairly represented in the adjourned National Convention, and to repudiate the course of Senator Bayard.

LATEST NEWS!

BY LAST NIGHT'S REPORT

M. E. General Convention.

BUFFALO, May 9—9 P.M

Eighth day of M. E. General Convention. Bishop Simpson in the chair.

The first business in order was the election of the Court of Appeals, after which the routine business was resumed.

A petition was presented in relation to the administration of the discipline in the Genesee Conference. Considerable discussion ensued upon the proposal of this petition. It is understood to relate to the subject of Nazaritism, a question of considerable importance, which is expected to occupy much of the time of the Conference. The question was finally referred to a special committee of one from each delegation.

A petition was presented from the North Ohio Conference asking for a change of the rule so that a majority may determine that the congregation shall be stated, and another from the Pittsburgh Conference, asking a restoration of the rule requiring lay men and women of congregations to act apart.

The number of petitions to-day in favor of a change of the rule on slavery was 179, and against any change 15.

J. P. Mitchell, from the committee on the arrangement of the order of discipline, reported that they had examined the plan of Dr Osborn. It includes a division of the discipline into parts, chapters, sections and paragraphs, but without changing any of the language.

The Committee offer a resolution that the Book Committee be directed to arrange the contents of the next edition of the discipline in accordance with the following plan: 1, Doctrine. 2, Government; 3, Ritual; 4, Benevolent Institutions; 5, Temporal Economy.

A motion to lay it on the table and print for information prevailed.

The committee on the book concern reported adversely to the memorial asking pecuniary assistance for the mission in Germany and recommending the transfer of the papers to the Committee on Missions. Report adopted.

The Committee on Correspondence was instructed to inquire into the expediency of sending a delegate to the general assembly of the Old School Presbyterians, which assembles at Rochester next week.

The committee on law questions was instructed to report whether the Discipline, as it now stands, prohibits the holding as well as the buying and selling of slaves.

The committee on revisals was instructed to inquire into the expediency of making each annual conference, except Oregon and California, hereafter responsible for the expenses of their respective delegations to the General Conference.

The attendance of spectators has been larger to-day than upon any previous day, and the proceedings as they assume importance are becoming more interesting.

New York Matters.

NEW YORK, May 9—9 P. M.

Rynders and Mann, Deputy Marshals, accused of bribery in the case of the barque Storm King, are indicted and held to bail for trial.

The Anniversary of the American Tract Society, was held to-day, Rev. Wm. C. Alexander presiding.

The Treasurers report shows the receipts of last year to be upwards of $800,000.

After the reading of the report, Mr. Wolcott, of Chicago, moved a resolution to the effect that the Society ought to publish Anti-Slavery tracts, but an adjournment was carried without taking a vote upon it.

The following publication committee was elected for the ensuing year:

Rev. David Magie, Wm. R. Williams, W. W. Adams, Benj. C. Cotter, N. Adams, and Thomas Devitt.

The natural position of the Society was sustained by an overwhelming vote, their being but seven dissenting votes against the Executive Committees report.

Arrival of the Japanese Embassy.

NEW YORK, May 9—9 P. M.

The frigate Roanoke was signalled just before sunset, with the Japanese Embassy on board.

Baltimore Union Convention.

BALTIMORE, May 9th—9 P. M.

The Convention assembled at 4 o'clock P. M., when the committee on permanent organization reported the following list of officers: President, Washington Hunt; Vice Presidents, one each from 19 States, including Marshall P. Welder, of Mass; Fred. A. Tallmadge, of New York; Peter J. Clark, of N. J.; Jas R. Ingersoll, of Pa.; Alex. H. H Stewart, of Va.; P. W. Thompson, of Ind.; and J. Scott Harrison, of Ohio; also eleven Secretaries.

The announcement of the names was received with applause, and the nominations were confirmed by acclamation. Mr. Hunt returned his thanks in a good address.

Chas. Lathrop, of Pa., moved to proceed to ballot for a candidate for President.

Edward Shippen, of Pa., offered a substitute that each State nominate a candidate for President, and the Convention proceed to ballot and drop each candidate having the smallest number of votes on each ballot till a result is reached.

Mr. Randolph, of N. J., moved that Hon. Lewis Condict, of N. J., be made an honorary Vice President; carried by acclamation.

Mr. Harris, of Mo., said he desired an opportunity to confer with the delegations of the various States and find out who was the best man to put forward; he wanted time for intercourse and therefore thought the proposition to proceed to a ballot premature.

We should appoint a committee to prepare a certain declaration of principles to serve as a basis upon which a great and permanent party could be established. There were immense responsibilities resting upon us, and we should act with deliberation and care.

John S. Little, of Penn., advocated the passage of Shaffer's resolution.

Mr. Goggin, of Va, moved that Hon. J. Crittenden be invited to take a seat on the platform. Carried with applause.

N. G. Pendleton, of Ohio, was satisfied that they would act more harmoniously if time was allowed the delegates to consult together. He moved an amendment, that a committee of one from each State be appointed, to whom each delegation indicates its preferences, so as to secure unity of action.

Fred. W. Greyson, of Penn., thought that he came here they had a more important work than the Presidency. They had to organize a great National party, and when it is accomplished, he wanted it to do so upon principles. He could not agree to take any man, no matter what his antecedents, who did not stand fairly on the platform of recognized principles

The interpretation and meaning of the Constitution were involved in the contest between the two existing parties. They differed as to whether Congress had the power to legislate in regard to slavery in the Territories. [Hisses.] He was not going into this subject. [Laughter.] What he meant was, that this Union party should ignore that disturbing issue, therefore, before they nominated, they should plant themselves on a platform of constitutional principles. [Applause.]

Mr. Combs was so thoroughly impressed with the importance of a platform that he had prepared three platforms for the Democratic Republican and Constitutional Union Party. For the harmonious Democracy, he would present the Virginia resolutions of 1798 and '99, with two resolutions on Slavery—one to keep it out of the Territories, and one to force Slavery into it—to be adopted under the previous question, and no questions asked afterwards.

2nd. For the irrepressible conflict philanthropists he proposed the blue laws of Connecticut, with two modifications with regard to kissing wives on Sunday, and burning witches, it being understood that all pretty wives might be kissed and all the old witches burned. (Great laughter.) For the Constitutional Union Party he proposed the law as it is, and the Union now and forever.—(Great applause)

Mr. Bresler, of Penn., moved an amendment to the amendment, that the rules of delegates of different delegations be allowed a hand in the nomination; if the majority of the delegation controls the presentation of names, the minority would not be heard.

Mr. Watson, of Miss., advocated going into a nomination to-morrow at 10 A. M.

Mr. Swain of Md., seconded the views of the last speaker. If the question of platform was opened there was much to be said. He wanted no other platform in Md., but the constitution and the laws.

The chair announced that the delegation from Texas had just arrived and was waiting at the door.

The delegates entered and were received with three cheers.

Gen. Coombs begged leave to introduce the chairman of the Texas delegates, as the man with the hair on his face and head. He had sworn twelve years ago not to have his beard or his hair cut till Henry Clay was elected President. (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. Switzler, of Mo., said his State wanted no platform, but would be satisfied with a proper candidate.

O. H. Hopkins, of Ga., would suggest a platform in one word. One on which millions of people could stand, and that was Houston of Texas, the hero of San Jacinto. [Applause.] He was the man for the crisis and one was ready furnished a platform.

Brooks, of N. Y., did not propose to discuss the merits of candidates or a platform. He thought that allusions made this principle premature and unfortunate.

Speaking for the seventy delegates from New York, he desired to say that he wanted no platform, but the Constitution interpreted by the constituted authorities. He trusted they would take such action that neither the extremists of the North or South would be permitted to administer the government. It is wise to learn by experience to be just and tolerant towards each other — experience showed that party platforms were invented to drive the people to wear one face at the North and another at the South.

The true platform was the Constitution as interpreted by its judicial authorities. Whatever they did should be done decently and in order. He urged the appointment of a general committee to receive all expressions of opinion, and make a report which he believed would be unanimous. The people of the country are heart-sick and head-sick of what are called party platforms.

At Charleston the Democracy literally denounced their own forgery. In New York the Republicans had classed one conservative in favor of the fugitive slave law and address themselves to merchants, and the manufacturing classes another class who preached the higher law in the rural districts.

He concluded by a motion that the rules of the House of Representatives be adopted as far as they were applicable for the government of the Convention. All the pending resolutions were adopted.

Mr. Brooks then moved the appointment of a committee of one from each State, to prepare answers for the Convention, to whom all resolutions be referred and who shall report to-morrow at 10 o'clock. Adopted.

The Committee was then named, as follows: Alabama, A. F. Alexander; Connecticut, Austin Baldwin; Delaware, C. J. Culleu; Georgia, Hon. Joseph Hill; Indiana, Hon R W. Thompson; Illinois, Jno. Wilson; Kentucky, U. F. Burnham; New Hampshire, J. C. Wiss; Maine, Geo. E. B. Jackson; Massachusetts, A. J. Lewis; Maryland, Geo. A Perree; Minnesota, J. Barritt; Mississippi, Jno. W. C. Watson; Missouri, Thos. A. Harris; New York, E. Brooks; New Jersey, J. Randolph; North Carolina, Hon. R. S. Donnell; Ohio, Hon. N. G. Pendleton; Pennsylvania, Hon. J. R. Ingersoll; Texas, A. B. Norton; Tennessee, Hon. Bailey Prieu; Vermont, Jno. Whistler; Virginia, Robert T. Scott; Arkansas, M. S. Kennard.

The chairman announced that the Committee would meet at 8 to-morrow morning at the Eaton House.

Adjourned till 10 A. M. to-morrow.

Arrival of the Overland Mail—Indian Depredations.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., May 9.—9 P. M.

The overland mail coach, with Lieut. Coggswell, U. S. A. Dr. J. P. Peck, H. B Palmer, and Mr. and Mrs. Arnold as passengers, and San Francisco dates to the 20th of April, arrived here at 4 P. M. California news anticipated by Pony Express.

By this arrival we have news from the frontiers of Texas, obtained from Lieut. Coggswell and Dr. Beck. They report the Indians very troublesome in the vicinity of Mustang Pond, and between Mountain Pass, Slater and Phantom Hill.

A blacksmith in the employ of the Overland Company, and three men living at Mountain Pass, were murdered by the Camanches the day before the stage passed there.

Fifteen Indians stopped at Mustang Pond and committed sundry depredations upon the whites.

The scout for this stage saw some bands of Indians at the latter place, looking with eager eyes towards the coach, and the passengers prepared themselves for a fight, but the red skins were too wary, and it did not become necessary to fire upon them.

Col. Fontleroy had started on a tour to select a site for Fort Butler. Major Ruff had been ordered, with five companies of rifles, to take the field against the Kiowas and Camanches. His depot was at Fort Butler.

Several ramsging companies were out in the vicinity of Jackborough.

Steamer Ashore.

TORONTO, May 9.—9 P. M.

The steamer Bay State, of the American Line, ran ashore early this morning outside of the harbor and remains fast aground after repeated attempts to get her off.

Destructive Fire at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 9—9 P. M.

Ten buildings in the Second District were burned to day. Loss $60,000; mostly insured.

Arrival of the Arizonia.

NEW ORLEANS, May 8—3 P. M.

The steamship Arizonia has arrived from Brazos, with $12,000 in specie. News unimportant.

Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, May 9—9 P. M.

HOUSE.—Mr. Dunn ineffectually asked leave to introduce a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the practicability and expediency of obtaining a location on some part of this continent, or adjacent islands, for the free negroes of the United States, under the protection of this Government.

The House then went into Committee on the Tariff Bill.

Mr. Vallandigham's amendment fixing the duty on flax seed and linseed oil at 20 per cent., was agreed to—71 against 57.

Mr. Phelps' amendment to make salt free, was rejected.

A debate of great length followed.

The original bill having been read through and amended, Mr. Foster offered an additional section, authorizing the President to terminate the reciprocity treaty of 1854. Rejected.

Mr. Florence proposed his substitute for the bill, but the chair decided that it was not in order.

Mr. Barksdale proposed to revise the act of 1846.

Mr. Sherman proposed the committee report to the House, and a vote be first taken all the substitutes.

Mr. Branch objected.

Adjourned.

SENATE.—Mr. Davis introduced a bill to change the jurisdiction of the Indian Bureau from the Interior to the War Department.

Mr. Lane made a personal explanation to the effect that the statement in the papers that he was interested to the value of one cent in the Oregon War debt bill, was a slander.

Mr. Slidell made a similar statement.

The Homestead bill was taken up. Mr. Grimes moved to extend its provisions to all single persons over 21, as well as heads of families, and advocated his amendment.

Mr. Green opposed the bill as no Homestead bill at all; and Mr. Johnson, of Ark., defended the present bill as one of compromise and concession, and therefore opposed Mr. Grimes' motion.

After considerable debate the amendment was rejected—ayes 27, nays 28.

Mr. Fitch offered an amendment, extending the present boundary system to soldiers who have served less than fourteen days. Rejected—ayes 17, nays 35.

Mr. Green moved to table the bill, Rejected—16 against 40.

Mr. Wade moved to substitute the House bill. Negatived—26 to 31.

Mr. Clark moved to strike out the 11th section for the cession of these lands remaining unsold after 35 years to States in which they are situated. Rejected, 70 against 18.

Mr. Rice moved to amend the same section by substituting 5 years for 35 Not carried.

Mr. Clay moved to make it 25 years.

Mr. Hammond moved to adjourn. Negatived.

Mr. Clay modified his amendment to 30 years and it was adopted by 27 against 26.

The discussion continued on the amendments, and several motions to adjourn were voted down.

Mr. Rice differed on an amendment extending the operation of the bill to lands not subject to private entry. Adopted.

Mr. Lane moved to postpone the bill to the first Monday in June, and have the amendments printed so Senators could understand it.

Mr. Wade said there must be an end of all things, and he hoped this bill would be finished to-night.

Several dilatory motions were steadily voted down by the friends of the bill. At 7 o'clock the bill was reported to the Senate. After further debate without action on the bill, adjourned.

Illinois Republican State Convention.

SPRINGFIELD, May 9.—9 P. M.

The Illinois State Republican Convention met at Decatur to-day. John M. Palmer, of Macaupen county, was chosen temporary chairman. The list of counties was called, to allow the delegates to answer to their names, instead of appointing committee on credentials. Committee on organization was appointed. The Convention adjourned till two o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—Reassembling, the committee on organization reported Joseph Gillespie, of Madison county, President, with 9 Vice Presidents and 5 Secretaries.

The President was conducted to the chair, and returned thanks in a neat speech.

Mr. Lincoln and State officers were present and were invited to take seats on the stand. The Convention then proceeded to nominate a candidate for Governor. After several ballots, Richard Yates, of Morgan County, was declared the unanimous choice of the Convention.

Yates was called and addressed the Convention at some length, thanking them for the honor conferred on him, an honor which the greatest statesman in the land might be proud of. He was for freedom and union.

Douglas, Dred Scott, and squatter sovereignty have all gone to that bourne from whence no traveler returns. The Republican wide-awakes of Chicago are already shouting victory. Yates was declared for nominee, but expressed his preference for Lincoln. Judd and Sweat also responded to calls, and expressed themselves satisfied with the action of the Convention. Delegates were then elected to the Chicago Convention. Adjourned till to-morrow.

Seizure of a Supposed Slaver.

BOSTON, May 9—9 P. M

The brig L. W. Dodge, from Sierra Leone, March 28th, reports that the brig George W. Jones, from Salem, was seized on the 15th of Feb., on Rio Congo River, by the British frigate Arogan as a slaver. She was half loaded with hides and ground nuts. Her papers were shown the Lieutenant seizing her, who pronounced them fraudulent. The British Commodore sent the brig back, after seeing her papers.

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COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY, P. M., May 9, 1860.

Exchange steady at 1/2 premium. Currency close.

We have the following by telegraph from New York to-day:

MONEY—Easier on call at 5@5½ per cent; short first-class paper 6@7.

STERLING EXCHANGE—Firm at 109½@109¾.

STOCKS—C & R I 69¾; C & T 75¾; C B & Q 61½; I C scrip 60, M S gtd 25; R C 49½; Hudson 43; N Y C 80; P M Co 106¾; C C & C 92; Harlem 13½; Mo 6's 93½; Tenn 6's 91.

Stocks—Second board—The changes are unimportant, but the demand is rather more active; C & R I 59; C & T 20¾; C, R & Q 65; C & C 80½; Panama 140; M S 12½; do gtd 21½; M C 40¾; Reading 33½; N Y C 80; Hudson 42½; Pacific Mail 104; Erie 19½; Harlem 1st pref 13; I C bds 89½; Erie bds of '75 83; Mo 6's 93½; Va 6's 94.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY P. M., May 9, 1860.

The principal receipts and exports to-day are embraced in the following statement:

RECEIPTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	By Rail.	*By Lake.*	
Flour, bbls	1,672	Mdz, tons	13½
Eggs, bbls	76	Tobacco, hhds	13
Wheat, bus	23,052	Sugar, hhds	3
Corn, bus	263	Flour bbls	70
Oats, bus	138	Beer, kegs	25
Barley, bus	88	Lumber, feet	110,000
Potatoes, bus	919	Pails, doz	26
Butter, lbs	552	Tubs, doz	6
Hides, No	46		
Rags, lbs	9,549		

EXPORTS.

Flour, bbls	2,616
Eggs, bbls	44
Beef, bbls	62
Wheat, bus	29,000
Ashes, casks	9

The wheat market was comparatively quiet to-day, and rather heavy, not more than ten thousand bushels selling up to the close of 'Change. The latest sales indicate a decline of ½c on No. 1 spring, and 1c in Extra, these qualities respectively bringing $1,13¾ and $1,16. The former in store, and the latter delivered. Towards the close, buyers were by no means plenty, and $1,11 was the outside price offered for No. 1, but sellers would not accede to any further decline. The sales include 5,000 bus No. 1, sold early, at $1,10 on board.

The sales of flour were also trifling, not reaching 1,000 bbls in the aggregate. Five hundred barrels of good city Extra sold at $5,40; a small lot of fair do at $5, and a couple lots of Fine flour at $4,50@4.

Coarse grains were mostly lower. Oats 31@32c, Shelled Corn 50c. No. 1 Barley 61@63c; Extra do 65c. Rye 59c. Potatoes lower, ranging from 30@35c.

Freights continued firm. The schr. *Wm. B. Ogden* was chartered at 3c for wheat to Oswego.

AN OMISSION.—Through an oversight on the part of our foreman, yesterday's report of the New York market did not appear in the SENTINEL of this morning. The omission, we need hardly say, was purely accidental.

CHICAGO MARKET, May 8TH.—Receipts of the articles named, at Chicago, yesterday, were as follows:

Flour, bbls	933
Wheat, bus	21,463
Corn, bus	115,925
Oats, bus	2,750
Barley, bus	130
Rye, bbls	800

The *Press & Tribune* says:

The corn market was tolerably active to-day, and the market on 'Change was well sustained, notwithstanding the liberal receipts; but an advance in freights, and dull or no sales from the east checked the spirit of speculation. The improvement in the market was confined to mixed corn, which was in good request, and 1,000 bus were sold at 56@56¾ per cwt. for prime yellow mixed; 54@55c for prime mixed; 51½@52c for canal; 52@53c for No. 1; and 50@ 50c for No. 2. Wheat was also in good request, and the market was steady—sales of No. 2 spring being made at $1,10 in store—closing firm. Flour was inactive, though there was a fair inquiry. Buyers and sellers, however, were apart, and the sales were limited at $5@5,30 for medium to good spring extras. Oats at $2@2,30 per bush. Rye firm. Highwines quiet.

Freights advanced ½c to-day—three vessels having engaged at 4c for corn to Buffalo—rates closing firm.

OSWEGO MARKET, MAY 8.—FLOUR—Unchanged, with moderate demand for interior trade.

GRAIN—Firm. Sales Chicago spring at $1,19; 4,000 bus Racine at $1,18, 1,500 bus Milwaukee Club at $1,-22, and 2,000 choice White Canada at $1,25. Other grains quiet.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Steady—27c on flour, 7½c on wheat; 7c on corn to New York.

LAKE FREIGHTS—2,888 bbls flour.

CANAL EXPORTS—3,40 bbls flour, 27,000 bus wheat, 11,500 bus corn, 20,000 bus oats.

Shipped to Montreal—1,000 bbls flour.

ST. LOUIS MARKET, MAY 8TH.—Receipts of flour and grain at St. Louis on Saturday were: By river—11,281 bags corn, 207 bbls flour, 5,838 bags oats, 842 bags rye, 15,880 bags wheat. By railroad—1,773 bags corn, 149 bbls 29 sks flour, 35 sks oats, 8 do rye, 1,077 sacks wheat. In its review of the market for the previous week the *Democrat* of Monday thus refers to the articles named:

WHEAT—Has been heavy, and late in the week has ruled generally at $1,05@1,09 for common spring to prime red. To-day, arrivals were fair, but generally for millers, with sales of 7,000 bus prime and choice spring and amber, at $1,10@1,17; 824 bus chalk, private; 200 bus choice Nebraska spring at $1,10; 318 bus good fall at $1,10; and 192 bus choice do at $1,25.

FLOUR—No transactions of importance previous to this date. The receipts of soldiers remain firm, but the market continues quiet. Sales reported include 1,000 bbls city superfine, for delivery between 20th May and 5th of June, at $5,15; 240 bbls do private; 100 bbls extra spring and bakers, at $4,10@4,15; 824 bbls choice, private; 200 bgs choice Nebraska spring at $1,10; 318 bgs good fall at $1,10; and 192 bgs choice do at $1,25.

FLOUR—No transactions of importance previous to this date. The receipts of soldiers remain firm, but the market continues quiet. Sales reported include 1